

# THE DIAL

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## THE CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.

The Chicago Orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Theodore Thomas, has just ended the sixth season of its work, and the occasion seems to call for a few statements of fact, as well as for a few comments upon the significance of the organization for the city in which it has found a home. For six years now, the music-loving population of Chicago has been in the enjoyment of weekly concerts given by this unexcelled body of musicians, each programme receiving both an afternoon and an evening performance, and the steady increase of receipts from year to year has given evidence of the growing hold of the Orchestra upon the public. In addition to its own proper work, the Orchestra has been the means of providing a suitable setting for the work of a great array of distinguished artists, both vocal and instrumental, who have been inspired to their best efforts by its sympathetic and finished accompaniment. It has also served to reinforce the work of the most important choral organization of the city, and to join forces with the visiting companies of grand opera, making possible performances of a character unequalled elsewhere in the United States. During the season just ended, it has organized and trained a special auxiliary chorus of its own, whose work thus far accomplished is full of promise for the future. It has also, by means of its occasional tours in neighboring states, brought musical opportunities of the highest character within the reach of many communities that could not otherwise have hoped to hear adequate performances of the great orchestral masterpieces.

Until recently, the public in general has been but imperfectly informed of the means whereby this superb musical organization has been enabled to carry on its work for the past six years. It has been known in a general way that the Orchestra was far from self-supporting, and that the liberality of a small body of public-spirited citizens has alone made its work possible. A financial statement just published by the trustees of the Orchestral Association gives for the first time a series of definite statements upon this subject, and tells the city how much it owes to the men who have so nobly carried on the enterprise. It appears that the annual

deficit, which was more than fifty thousand dollars for the first year, has steadily diminished until it now amounts to about half of that sum. In other words, the guarantors (a body of men numbering fifty or less) have contributed something like a quarter of a million of dollars during the six years, or what has been, roughly speaking, from one-third to one-fifth of the annual cost of the work. This great gift to the interests of culture has been made without ostentation, by men whose hearts were in the work to be done, and who have sought no recognition for their public-spirited endeavor. Its importance deserves for this reason to be emphasized all the more, and the public can not honor too highly the men who have found so worthy an object for their expenditure, and who have maintained this musical enterprise upon so high a plane of artistic excellence.

For the most satisfactory thing about the whole six years' work, when viewed in general retrospect, has been its entire freedom from any attempt to win the applause of the multitude by concessions to vulgar prejudice or meretricious tastes. Unmindful of popular clamor, which has often been voiced in an ignorant way, and sometimes in a purely malignant way, by the more hopeless of the city newspapers, the trustees and director of the Orchestra have set themselves the highest possible standard for their work, and have persistently refused to derogate from a lofty ideal. The two leading aims have been to present the greatest musical works in the best possible way, and to give encouragement to new talent, European and American, by a generous production of the latest compositions. Many a time, doubtless, when a more popular selection of numbers would have filled the vast hall, the performance has found but a slender audience because the programme announced only works by men whose names seemed to the public either unknown or forbidding. The average Philistine resents being told that his own likings have nothing to do with the matter, that such and such works are the ones best for him to hear, and that if his self-sufficiency scorn the opportunity offered, he is not to be flattered by a descent to the level of his unformed tastes, but rather left to his own devices.

Work done in this spirit often seems thankless, and its reward is likely to be long-delayed. Yet it is the only spirit in which really worthy work may be done for popular culture, whether in music, literature, art, or education. "This

masterpiece deserves your attention," we should say, "for it has the power to raise you to a higher spiritual level. If you do not like it now, pray that you may learn to like it, for the defect is yours, and we should do you but poor service in seeking to attract you by inferior things." He who takes this attitude has to contend against powerful odds; all the forces of stagnant indolence, and ignorant self-assertion, and petty pride, and unreasoning prejudice are arrayed against him, and the endeavor to help men in spite of themselves is of all forms of endeavor the most certain to be misunderstood. It requires strong convictions and unusual tenacity of purpose to live up to such an ideal. The educator, for example, finds it hard to resist the pressure of subjects that he knows should not invade the curriculum because he knows that they offer but an inferior means of discipline; the librarian finds it hard to refuse people the books that they want because he knows that they are not worth reading; the literary critic gets small thanks for his insistence upon true literary values and his uncompromising maintenance of absolute standards; the musician who would give the public only the best work too often finds that the public has no appreciation of the gift, and is clamorous only for work that is shallow or inane.

It is not easy to form an adequate conception of the value to the public of such a service as has been performed by the Chicago Orchestra. The ministry of every form of fine art is elusive, and of none more so than of music. There are many estimable persons who would deny it any part in the development of culture or the shaping of character, considering it merely as a means of amusement, a titillation of the auditory sense, a recreation in the popular but not the real acceptance of the term. *Non ragionam di lor*. Their philanthropic endeavor will properly find exercise in charities of the material sort, in caring for the sick, feeding the hungry, and clothing the needy. But the life is, after all, we are told upon excellent authority, more than meat, and music is of all the arts that which contributes most immediately to the enrichment of life, to the enlargement of the spiritual part of man, to the strengthening of every worthy impulse and the deepening of every noble aspiration. "He only is advancing in life," says Mr. Ruskin in a familiar passage, "whose heart is getting softer, whose blood warmer, whose brain quicker, whose spirit is entering into living peace." And

mankind has had no truer or more potent benefactors than the long line of composers, from Bach to Brahms, whose immeasurably full and rich spiritual experience becomes for the time being our own when we listen to their works, and helps us to escape from the trammels of this muddy vesture of decay.

### THE DETERIORATION OF COLLEGE ENGLISH.

Quintilian, the great Roman educator of the first century, regarded the power of speech as a divine gift, entailing upon its recipient the moral obligation of careful use. It is true that one may pick out occasional blemishes in his fulfilment of this obligation; but that his ideal was a beneficent force in the development of his style, and in his influence over his pupils, cannot be questioned.

To pass over eighteen centuries at a bound, it is worthy of consideration whether the teaching of English to-day is not hampered by the lack of some such noble point of view. We say "hampered" advisedly, for a deficiency may easily have just such an effect as a positive encumbrance. Anyone who is at all acquainted with the college life of to-day knows that it is permeated, not simply with a lack of care as to the correct use of language, but also with the habit of taking the most grotesque liberties in its morphology, phonetics, syntax, and meaning, for no more adequate reason than the supposition that such linguistic butchery is humorous. There are very few college periodicals in which the influence of both these elements is not prominent, notwithstanding the fact that many colleges allow work on the college paper to count as a substitute for a portion of the work of the English Department.

Now it is utterly impossible that such loose habits of speech indulged in constantly during student life should have no permanently deleterious effect upon the speech of after days. We may as well look for the average youthful spendthrift to take his place among careful and successful men of business as for the student who habitually mangles his language during his college days, just for the fun of it, to become a graceful writer or speaker. There might be some mitigation if these same students were in the habit of spending their spare hours in the thoughtful reading of the great literary masterpieces of our own and other tongues; but it must be admitted that this kind of reading is not very generally in vogue among American colleges of the present day. With the improved systems of cataloguing now in use, it is true that most college libraries are issuing more books than ever before, but there is here no evidence that thoughtful students of linguistic expression are increasing in numbers. The prevalent haste that is rendering thorough work

impossible in all other walks of life has unfortunately made its way into our colleges and universities. An Eastern professor can in these latter days describe the kind of psychological training which he advocates as that which will enable the student to "get there"; and on all sides the cry is heard for shorter paths to college honors — paths which can be trod only at the sacrifice of much that should be inseparable from the idea of liberal education. And even when there is no attempt to shorten the period of college residence, it is none the less true that a shortening of the portion of this time which can be given to reading is rendered inevitable by the excessive multiplication of college organizations, — a tendency which has gone so far in many colleges that organization falls little short of disintegration. With so many outside calls upon his time, even the well-meaning student often finds himself hunting for spare hours in which to "get his lessons," and does less collateral reading during his whole course than should be compassed in a single year.

All these disadvantageous circumstances can be overcome only by influences of immense strength in the opposite direction; and it is well worth considering whether a *sine qua non* among such influences be not the assiduous cultivation of a wholesome respect for correct and graceful expression as such. We have little respect for the man who from mere lack of effort remains a life-long bungler with the tools of manual labor, but we are all too lenient with him who remains unnecessarily a bungler with the delicate tool for the expression of thought. Can there not be a general determination among, not merely the teachers of language, but all who think accuracy and grace in the use of language a boon worth striving for to secure for this acquirement a higher place in the public esteem than it now occupies? Genius is proverbially hard to tether, but even the man of genius should be made to feel the critic's lash when he indulges in slovenly expression, or in any other faults of expression which a reasonable caution would avoid. If one's claim to genius be in any way bound up with language which would be simply carelessness of expression in another, then it is a claim the validity of which will bear investigation.

There is one source of linguistic deterioration in our colleges which it takes some temerity to mention, and yet it deserves notice, — that is, the practical working of the modern elective system. Under older methods the study of a few models of literary expression, even if only in foreign tongues, was an absolute requisite to college honors. Now nothing of the kind is true. Entering with no Greek, and with not enough Latin to have reached the point where an appreciation of literary excellence is possible, the student in some of our most famous schools may pursue a course which will bring him into contact with polite letters at no single point, and graduate with the same honor as any other. Colonel



Higginson has recently told us of a Harvard Professor (name omitted) who stopped him in the street to inquire who Charles Brockden Brown was, and of a Harvard Senior seeking for a lecturer before some society, and obliged to confess that he had never heard the name of John Fiske. Now if free election may legitimately follow paths which will allow the elector to escape even a hint of the existence of Charles Brockden Brown or John Fiske, are we to throw stones at him who elects a course which will not bring him into contact with such points as the propriety of avoiding split infinitives and the various other offenses against good taste which need no enumeration here? And then, too, as professorships in this and that specialty multiply, the new chairs in the faculty circle will often be filled by graduates who began their specialization at so early a date as not to come into contact with any of the departments of instruction which can fairly be called upon to look carefully after the student's habits of expression. The inevitable result is a faculty not at all in harmony as to the inherent importance of the niceties of verbal expression. This lack of uniformity in standard has its positive influence for bad on the speech of students who come under such a faculty, and indirectly it deprives them of much of the good influence which a portion of the faculty might otherwise exert; for one feels a natural hesitation about passing a severe sentence of condemnation upon language which may be heard from the lips of a colleague before the day is over.

With such conditions, it is not altogether strange that the offer of a good prize failed to bring to the editor of the "Bachelor of Arts" a story from an undergraduate of sufficient merit to justify the award. But let not the editor be too severe in his conclusions; has not an editorial department of his own magazine startled all old-fashioned Bachelors of Arts with such a hash of Greek and Latin as "*hoi populoi*"?

W. H. JOHNSON.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### THE MAGAZINES AND NEW TALENT.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

The prevailing flatness and sameness of American literature is due in great measure to the influence of the magazines. If any young writer can get his work printed in the magazines, he cannot afford to publish elsewhere, except as an afterthought; and hence in style and substance he is apt to be controlled by the ideals of the magazine editors. These ideals are purely commercial.

The magazine editor serves a firm and handles the money of others. A single mistake may mean a damage of thousands of dollars. The appearance of an unpopular article or an unpleasing phrase may alienate a public; not only a reading public, but an advertising public. Hence the flatness of the magazines.

What the business man dreads is *risk*. A publisher is

a business man, and all novelty represents risk. When a magazine has established a circulation, the only safe thing to do is to keep on reprinting the same number. If this point has been reached in the progress of a magazine, it is marked by the appearance in the stationery of the editorial office of the phrase "policy of the magazine."

A magazine ought to have no policy except the policy of discovering and publishing the live thoughts of living men and women, and the editor in printing or rejecting ought to be governed by his own personal feelings, his good sense, his taste, his beliefs.

The other day I wrote an article on a popular author. It was quite short. In order to find out what it was like, I showed it to half a dozen intelligent people. They thought it well-written and entertaining. The article is now in process of being rejected by all the leading magazines. The real reason of its rejection is that it represents a slightly novel view of a very popular writer: each magazine is afraid that some portion of the public will pick up the number, glance at it, see an unsympathetic view of a favorite writer, and throw down the copy. The forms of rejection are different, but the substance is the same.

Now note the point: I am perhaps thirty-five years old. I believe I know the rank and value of such articles as I turn out. They are secondary work of an intelligent sort. I know, too, that by consulting certain people I can make sure of just how much any article amounts to before publishing it. I have money enough to live on. I have a contempt for the magazines. It may be that rejection means encouragement. But take the case of a boy of twenty-one, and let us imagine a boy of genius who out of the blood of his heart writes something. He himself is no judge of its merits. He only knows he thinks it true. He does not even know how to find out whether his article is good. He has a narrow acquaintance among persons whose opinions might stead him much, — and he needs money. He sends his work to a magazine. The better the work is, the more real and vital and novel it is, the more certainly will it represent *risk*. He receives it back, and begins to collect notes of rejection. The worst of this is that these rejections represent not only discouragement to him, they represent criticism. He begins to mistrust his own work. For a time he starves. Then it occurs to him that if he wants to get his work printed, he must provide some magazine with the material which that magazine is printing. Upon trial, he finds this not so difficult; and this is the beginning of the end for that young man.

Let us now imagine a writer to get past this first barrier. He writes a good story and has it printed. It turns out a success, and his name and work are in demand. One would think that the writer was now a made man. And so he is, but on condition. He must write on the subject or in the manner of his first effort. He may turn out replicas for the next ten years, and can sell them all; but his venture in any new field will represent *risk* as before; and the business pressure will begin to fall exactly upon his own weakest point. Inertia, self-esteem, and expediency, all prompt him to content himself with his old style. The work done by a man under these circumstances is very different from the work done in creating his first masterpiece. He struggles to reproduce his success, to keep his audience. He is paying for his advancement in coin much like that of his weaker neighbor.



Hence the daily destruction of talent, on the one side by starvation, on the other side by success; and hence also the general tone and character of our magazines.

It is not to be expected that any improvement will take place except upon the realization by the magazines of a new commercial interest. If the public is now well served, and gets what it really wants, the case is hopeless.

JOHN JAY CHAPMAN.

New York, April 24, 1897.

#### THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL MATERIAL IN THE WEST.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

I wish to add my word of cordial endorsement of the article on "The Preservation of Historical Material in the Middle West," in THE DIAL of April 16. I wish it were possible to place Professor Sparks's admirable article within the easy reach of every intelligent and thoughtful citizen in the land. For the significance of his contention cannot be overrated. He correctly says that much historical material is disappearing from human view forever, the loss of which will be a serious one not only to the student of history, but to the country and the world. This material cannot, in many instances, be duplicated. Once destroyed, there is often nothing left of the facts but conjecture and tradition. Professor Sparks is quite right, therefore, in urging the generation of to-day to place such historical material as it may possess at the disposal of trustees of public libraries, historical societies, museums, and the like, so that this valuable matter may be accessible to the generations that are to follow.

I have thought that an excellent way to stimulate original historical research in the West might be to pursue some such plan as is adopted in the Eastern colleges with reference to their admirable series of "historical studies." Perhaps there are a few lesser Rockefellers in the great and growing West who would offer some substantial encouragement for such investigations. I feel sure that there are students of Western history and Western life who are ready to engage in the laudable undertaking.

DUANE MOWRY.

Milwaukee, April 23, 1897.

#### A GOOD EXAMPLE FROM KANSAS.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Having read with much interest Professor Sparks's article on "The Preservation of Historical Material in the Middle West," in your last issue, I intrude on your valuable space only to call attention to the splendid example afforded by one Western State. The Kansas State Historical Society, located at the State Capitol in Topeka, is peculiarly rich in just such materials as Mr. Sparks refers to. The society has been very fortunate in its secretary, Mr. Frank G. Adams, to whom his work has in verity been a grateful "labor of love." I doubt if there is a richer mine of contemporaneous historical material in any other State of the Union than has been collected largely by his efforts. The history of Kansas has been made within the memory of our older generation; and Secretary Adams, who was himself an active participant in those stirring events and struggles, has labored unceasingly to make the records of them complete, and to preserve every scrap of pioneer and personal data. The collection is peculiarly rich in its newspaper files, pamphlets, and manuscripts; especially is it

full on everything relating to anti-slavery affairs, while its John Brown collection is unique and almost complete. It has become a matter of personal pride on the part of old residents of Kansas, like myself, to send all their historical material to Topeka; and this has by no means been confined to the "abolition" side of the State's history. The society has also a valuable collection relating to the New West.

RICHARD J. HINTON.

Washington, D. C., April 21, 1897.

#### A DISPUTED ARCHAISM.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

It has long seemed to me that there is something more than an "archaism" in the widespread disposition to use the word "learn" for "teach."

When the rustic brings "young hopeful" to the professor with the proposition to "learn" him algebra, he means something more than *teach*; he means, Can you make him *learn*? Can you teach him so that he will *learn*?

In a word, if I am right in my recollection of the Greek, the usage is a survival of the "middle voice."

HENRY M. FIELD.

Pasadena, Cal., April 19, 1897.

#### AUCASSIN ET NICOLETE.

Sweet his lady, fair of face,  
From the turret to the ground  
In a moment's breathless space  
Glad escape has found.

Swift she takes her wilful way  
Past the blossoms drenched in dew;  
(What if Aucassin were I—  
Nicolette were you!)

Fair white daisies 'gainst her feet  
Show less white, less pure than they;  
Through the shadowy moonlit street  
Love has found a way.

To the dungeon deep and chill  
Comes she where her lover lies,  
And the air is all athrill  
With his passion-cries.

Sharp and bright her dagger gleams,  
As she cuts her yellow hair;  
Throws it him who oft in dreams  
Kissed and called it fair;

Whispers, ere she turns to fly,  
All the old words, dear and true;  
(Ah, that Aucassin were I—  
Nicolette were you!)

What is left to us to-day  
From that simple elder time?  
Just the half-forgotten way  
Of a captive's rhyme.

Yet it breathes of courage high,  
Strong Love, swift to dare and do;  
(Ah, that Aucassin were I!  
Nicolette were you!)

GRACE DUFFIELD GOODWIN.

### The New Books.

#### SOME AMERICAN HISTORY REWRITTEN.\*

In his work entitled "The Middle Period, 1817-1858," Professor Burgess confines himself to the political history of the United States during the period covered by his plan. The burden of his task is slavery; but of course he deals with the related questions which group themselves about it, including the acquisition of Florida and our Seminole wars, the admission of Missouri, the tariff issue and internal improvements, the bank question and the sub-treasury, nullification and the rise of abolitionism, the annexation of Texas and the Oregon question, the war with Mexico and the Compromise of 1850, the Fugitive Slave Law and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the struggle in Kansas and the Dred Scott decision. These are old questions, about which history has had much to say in the form of detailed narrative; but we believe that never before have they been so clearly presented for the use of the general reader as in the well-written and compact pages of this volume.

The author says in his preface:

"The continued misunderstanding between the North and the South is an ever-present menace to the welfare of both sections and of the entire nation. It makes it almost impossible to decide any question of our politics upon its merits. It offers an almost insuperable obstacle to the development of a national opinion upon the fundamental principles of our polity. If we would clear up this confusion in the common consciousness, we must do something to dispel this misunderstanding; and I know of no means of accomplishing this, save the re-writing of our history from 1816 to 1860, with an open mind and a willing spirit to see and to represent truth and error, and right and wrong, without regard to the men or the sections in whom or where they may appear."

This breathes the right spirit, and doubtless expresses the sincere purpose of the writer touching the task before him. But he acknowledges its difficulties and freely confesses his "many misgivings" as to its performance. His self-distrust is quite natural, and evidently precludes the hope of complete success. Our first occasion for criticism is found on page 27, where Professor Burgess refers to the Seminole Indians, and the destruction of what has been known as Blount's Fort, on the Appalachicola river. This fort had been erected by Great Britain during the War of 1812, when Florida belonged to England, and was intended for

offensive and defensive purposes by the negroes and Indians who occupied that region; and after the close of the war Colonel Nichols, who had been in command of it, left it in the possession of these people. Professor Burgess says:

"Professor Von Holst, in his great work, has designated the expedition against the Nichols Fort as a hunt by the United States army for fugitive slaves. He does not seem to have recognized the danger to the peace and civilization of the United States of the growth of a community of pirates and buccaneers upon its borders. It does not appear to have occurred to him that the most humane attitude towards the slaves of Georgia may have been to prevent them from being drawn into any such connection. He does not seem to have comprehended that any public interest was subserved by disposing of the negroes captured in this expedition in such a way as to prevent any future attempts on their part at coöperation with the Indians in their barbarous warfare upon the frontiers of the United States. In a sentence, he seems to have regarded the entire incident as a prostitution of the military power of the United States to the private greed of slave-hunters, and to have discovered in it a most convincing proof of the canting hypocrisy of the free republic. In view of all the facts of the case, this certainly appears to be a very crude appreciation of the subject. This same historian calls the attack upon the Nichols Fort the beginning of the Seminole War."

These are remarkable statements. Professor Burgess speaks of the people in this fort as "pirates and buccaneers." It is always easy to call names, but history should deal with facts. There were three hundred and thirty-four persons in the fort, all or nearly all of whom were fugitive slaves or the descendants of slaves who had escaped from their masters during two or three preceding generations. They were citizens and subjects of the crown of Spain, and as free as the fugitive slaves who had found protection under the British flag in Canada. They were cultivating their lands and occupying their homes in that section of Florida, and were entitled to all the rights of Spanish citizens. Of course the presence of such a body of fugitives was disagreeable to the slaveholders, and tended to weaken their title to this peculiar form of property; but the fugitives could not justly be blamed for exercising the right to run away, nor was the general government under the least obligation to assist their masters in their recovery. Professor Burgess complains that Dr. Von Holst designates this expedition against the Nichols Fort as "a hunt by the United States army for fugitive slaves." This is exactly what it was, and the order of General Jackson was to "blow up the fort and return the negroes to their rightful owners." Dr. Von Holst was right, therefore, in regarding it as "a prostitution of the military power of the

\* THE MIDDLE PERIOD, 1817-1858. By John W. Burgess, Ph.D., LL.D., etc. With Maps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

United States to the private greed of slave-hunters," while he was also right in asserting that the attack upon this fort, which was sixty miles from United States territory, was the beginning of the first Seminole War. In this statement he is supported by Hildreth and other trustworthy authorities. We believe no fact is better established than that both of our Florida wars were organized military slave-hunts, during the progress of which the authorities of the government offered a bounty of twenty dollars for each slave captured, while the bloodhounds which the government imported from Cuba were not employed in the capture of Indians, but of slaves. In the light of these facts, the reader can form his own opinion of the bombarding of this fort by red-hot shot which instantly killed two hundred and seventy men, women, and children, who were torn and mangled beyond description; while of the sixty who remained, only three escaped unhurt. We add, as a further contribution to the truth of history, that twenty-odd years afterwards Congress appropriated five thousand dollars as the reward of the officers and men who perpetrated this wholesale work of rapine and murder. If "the development of a national opinion upon the fundamental principles of our national polity" has become necessary, as Professor Burgess insists, we respectfully submit that "the re-writing" of our political history will have to be done after a different fashion, and that it will necessarily include some adequate account of our wars with the Seminole Indians and the shocking subservience of the national government to the interests of slavery.

In referring to the mobbing of Abolitionists in the North and the insurrection of Nat Turner in Virginia, Professor Burgess says (p. 250):

"Only one person, the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, was killed in these [Northern] collisions; that this happened under circumstances of some aggravation; and that, if the excitement at the South over the massacre of sixty-one innocent persons was out of proportion with the event, then not too much should be made out of the killing of a single person, who was not entirely guiltless on his part of giving provocation."

We think the fling at Mr. Lovejoy contained in this passage is unwarranted. He was a minister of the gospel and the editor of a religious newspaper. He was not a politician or the champion of any party. He was not in the fellowship of the Abolitionists, and criticised their methods. He disclaimed any right to meddle with slavery, either by legislation or physical violence. His newspaper only dealt with the

question incidentally, and always with moderation and good temper. When he found he could not do this in Missouri, and was driven into a free State, the barbarism of slavery followed him, and he was put to death, solely because he refused to surrender the right of free-speech at the bidding of the mob. These are the simple facts of his heroic career, and history should not attempt to palliate the crime of his murderers by the pitiful plea that he provoked it.

Speaking of our war with Mexico (pp. 330, 331), Professor Burgess says:

"Some of the Whigs claimed that if war existed at all, it was offensive war, and that the President had exceeded his constitutional powers in bringing it on, and should be impeached for so doing. The truth of this proposition depended, of course, upon the recognition by the United States of Mexico's title to the territory between the Rio Grande and the Nueces, or at least upon the recognition of it as a free zone, a proposition difficult to reconcile with the acts of Congress annexing Texas, and extending the laws of the United States over this very district. The fact is, it was a defensive war at the outset, and if the Mexicans were excited to their move across the Rio Grande by the appearance of United States troops on the northern bank, they had only to thank themselves for bringing them there by previously massing their troops on the south bank. Of course the abolitionists could see nothing in the matter but a wicked scheme for the extension of slavery. Their attitude was, however, too narrow and bigoted to win much attention."

In a serious historical undertaking, written "with an open mind and a willing spirit to see and to represent truth and error," these statements are surprising. It was not "some of the Whigs," but all of the Northern Whigs, who believed that the war was one of aggression and conquest, although they lacked the courage to vote their convictions. In this, both Calhoun and Benton agreed with them, and the latter demonstrated that the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, about one hundred miles wide and two thousand miles long, belonged to Mexico. The United States in annexing Texas had expressly reserved the right to determine her disputed boundaries, and this certainly could not be done by an order of the President commanding General Taylor to begin offensive operations a hundred miles beyond the boundaries of the United States. As to the bill extending the revenue laws of the United States over a portion of the territory claimed by Texas, Professor Burgess must be aware that it was smuggled through Congress by a trick, and was never recognized by Mexico. We did not suppose that any respectable writer of our political history would at this day defend the executive falsehood of President Polk in



declaring that "American blood has been shed on American soil," or the parallel falsehood of Congress that "by the act of the Republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that government and the United States." The contemptuous reference of Professor Burgess to the Abolitionists is not less remarkable. He says they "could see nothing in the war but a wicked scheme for the extension of slavery," but that their attitude was "too narrow and bigoted to win much attention." That the animating purpose of the war was the extension of slavery, nobody will now dispute; and intelligent men of all parties so understood it at the time, while history has abundantly shown that the "attitude" of the Abolitionists on this question did finally "win much attention."

In speaking of the Brooks assault upon Sumner (p. 439), Professor Burgess speaks of Senator Butler of South Carolina as "a gentleman of great refinement and politeness," and pronounces Sumner's speech in reply to him "especially coarse and brutal." He says:

"Senator Butler was in ill health, and was absent from his seat, both of which circumstances made the affair all the more exasperating. For two days the Capitol rang with denunciations of the insulting speech, when Preston S. Brooks, a nephew of Senator Butler and a member of the House of Representatives, demanded and took satisfaction of Mr. Sumner for the attack upon his kinsman. Had he carried out his purpose in a brave and manly way, he would have been generally applauded for it; but being a small, weak man physically, while Sumner was a powerful athlete, Brooks had recourse to a method which stamped him as a coward, and his attack upon Sumner as a brutal outrage."

We think this is entirely too gingerly. Senator Butler was by no means a saintly character, but an irascible representative of Southern chivalry, who had already given Mr. Sumner adequate occasion for what he said, and who, in the debate which followed this assault, called Senator Wilson a liar. It is true that Senator Butler was absent from his seat, but he knew before he left for his home that Sumner was to speak on this day, and that he was under no obligation to postpone the time of his speaking on this account. Professor Burgess speaks of Brooks as a nephew of Senator Butler; but he was in fact only the son of Butler's cousin. He says if Brooks had "carried out his purpose in a brave and manly way, he would have been generally applauded for it; but being a small, weak man physically, while Sumner was a powerful athlete, Brooks had recourse to a method which stamped him as a coward," etc. Brooks was over six feet in height, strongly built, and

in the prime of life, so that this poor excuse fails him; while the statement that if he had chastised Sumner in a brave and manly way he would have been generally applauded is a remarkable one, for Sumner had kept himself strictly within the rules of parliamentary decorum, and thus left his enemies without any excuse for an appeal to violence, although they had singled him out for months before for their special venom and personal vituperation. It is true that Sumner's words were winged with power, because he told the naked truth and made no attempt to "nullify damnation with a phrase." But he was neither "coarse" nor "brutal" in his diction. He saw that the slave-masters had united in the resolve to crush him, and he felt that the time had gone by for the policy of conciliation and concession, or any form or degree of surrender to brow-beating and threats. He therefore offered them his defiance; and the nation to-day owes him its unbounded thanks for his blasting assault upon slavery, which was made necessary by the habit of submission to its demands and the growing audacity of its pretensions.

Professor Burgess refers (p. 440) to the frightful slaughter of five men by John Brown and his associates on Pottawattomie creek in Kansas, and says: "No sane man can find the slightest justification, excuse, or palliation for this atrocious crime. It was murder, pure and simple." And he brands them as "cutthroats and highwaymen." This sweeping and unqualified statement will be questioned by many. Brown was a sincere and intense hater of slavery. He regarded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a conspiracy to nationalize and perpetuate the evil in the United States. He saw the border ruffians of Missouri rushing into Kansas in armed hordes, and by fraud and force seeking to legalize slavery there, while the administration at Washington was giving them aid and comfort. Several of his own family had fallen in this fearful conflict, in which the border ruffians were seeking to terrorize the free-state men into submission. These were certainly palliating facts. It seemed to him that the nation was asleep, and he finally persuaded himself that divine Providence had chosen him to be the special avenger of unrighteousness. Both in Kansas and afterwards in Virginia he showed himself to be a man without fear and without self-reproach, and that he gloried in the consciousness of having become the instrument of the Most High in giving liberty to the slave. The propriety of classify-



ing such a character with ordinary "cutthroats and highwaymen" is not apparent; but we agree with Professor Burgess when he says:

"It is a source of congratulation that the juristic sense of the last decades of the nineteenth century refuses to place the crank who kills or robs for what he considers, or professes to consider, the welfare of society under any other class than that of the most dangerous criminals. It remains for the ethical sense of the twentieth century to sweep the hero worship too often accorded such characters out of the world's literature."

The order and well-being of society must at all events be entrusted to the care of the sane. If one man is accorded the right to undertake the work of reform as the chosen instrument of the Almighty, and to set aside the commands of the Decalogue, any other man may claim the same right, and the multiplication of these saviors of society would turn the world upside down.

GEORGE W. JULIAN.

#### POSITIVISM AND THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.\*

Comte, when he wrote his *Philosophie positive* and constituted himself sovereign pontiff in the newly erected hierarchy of science, supposed that he had performed the last rites over the defunct discipline of metaphysics, and that with his pronouncement of *requiescat in pace* this troublesome pretender had been forever laid to rest. That was half a century ago. After this lapse of time we find metaphysics still stalking about the intellectual world as alive and vigorous as in Comte's prime, when he supposed himself to be in mortal combat with it. Indeed, a discipline of knowledge, not to say science, such as metaphysics, which from the time of the Greeks to Comte's own countryman Descartes had occupied the very best of the world's talent, was not to be throttled in that way. Even supposing "ultimate reality" to be some mirage or will-o'-the-wisp, the pursuit of it had been useful, and we shall not impugn the services of Plato, Kant, Spinoza, and Descartes to mankind, by saying that their theories should be relegated to the limbo of idle speculative dreams or that their metaphysics should be thrown out of the back door into the rubbish of the past.

The whole trouble was that Comte wrongly identified Scholastic Ontology with metaphysics, and was really occupied in exhuming and reburying a thing which was as dead as it ever

would be and had been successfully interred by Bacon and the creators of empirical and inductive science. One should no more identify a single aspect in the evolution of metaphysics with the discipline itself than one should excommunicate chemistry because it has a historical connection with alchemy, or astronomy because there might be found in it some hereditary taint of astrology. The fact is that speculative philosophy, the hunt for "being," "reality," the "first cause," a *Weltauschanung*, is an impulse that is not only legitimate, but ineradicable and necessary in every man of intelligence. "Philosophy," to quote the words of Lewes, an English disciple of Comte, "is inherent in man's nature. It is not a caprice, it is not a plaything, —it is a necessity; for our life is a mystery, surrounded in mysteries. We live encompassed by 'wonder.'" No more is metaphysics a caprice. The disposition to seek a unitary principle to explain the world is, I believe, inherent in the mind. Every religion, apart from the elements of feeling in it, the correlation of the sciences, the investigation of the criteria of knowledge, the inquiry into the relation of mind to matter and into the nature of ultimate concepts like "force" and "matter" and "cause," are metaphysical processes, and every man carries around with him, whether conscious of its pernicious character or not, a more or less articulated metaphysic. He may not even have heard of that name or he may have very serious objections to it as a reputed intellectual disease, but whether he will or not (unless he is mentally abnormal) he has his own view of life and duty and destiny (or, as the Germans would call it, his *Weltauschanung*) which constitutes his private metaphysic, much as one regrets to thrust on a person something he does not want.

Comte's own philosophy presupposes a metaphysic and terminates in a religion, although he supposed religion and metaphysics to be the two stages in the development which had been forever superseded by the final era of positive philosophy. In his new ecclesiasticism, science takes the place of traditional dogma and Humanity "with a big H" plays the role of divinity. He appears to be unaware of this because he is all the while, when speaking of metaphysics, employing it in a mistaken sense, in the sense of an obsolete transcendentalism; he appears to be always thinking of the scholastic "essences" and theology. Now, no one will question the statement that all modern philosophy, —whether it be materialistic or idealistic, —is openly hostile to every unempirical metaphysic. In this

\* HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY. By Alfred Weber. Authorized translation from the fifth French edition by Frank Thilly. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

respect there is nothing peculiar to Comte or his congeners. Neither is there anything peculiar to these advocates of positive science in their insistence upon verification. In respect of rigidity of proof, Descartes, Locke, Hume, and Kant were as exacting as the most conscientious investigator of the truths of mathematics or of the material world. The difference is not in method, save in so far as experiment may be employed, but in the subject-matter of the several disciplines, in the relative illusiveness of their immediate materials. And even in the physical sciences, when one comes to the ultimate, concepts on which they rest, one finds that truth is not to be hunted down with a crucible or a piece of apparatus. Indeed, it is much as Emerson says: "Truth is such a fly-away, such a sly-boots, so untransportable and unbarrelable a commodity, that it is as bad to catch as light." In so far as the physical sciences may be applied to our comfort and to the amelioration of our physical condition, they have a certain utilitarian superiority,—but in so far as they purport to furnish us with a body of irrefragable truth about ultimate reality they are no better off than metaphysics, for the process in both cases is speculative, though each to have any value must have an empirical basis. In this connection one need only call to mind the atomic theory, the doctrine of energy, of motion as an explanation of light, heat, electricity, etc., etc. Comte repudiates metaphysics altogether. He will none of it, and yet in the development of his own system he abandons nominalism (which, to be sure, is as much a metaphysical hypothesis as is realism), and in his *Politique positive* he talks of that abstraction, Humanity, completely unconscious of his self-contradiction, as if Humanity had some objective reality over and above individual men. But is this Humanity anything else than one of his much maligned substantiated abstractions? And more than that, this same Humanity is as much Comte's fetish as was the nature of the old philosophers or the hypostasized ideas of Plato. In his later days he even attempts to rehabilitate the subjective method, and so turns apostate to his own evangel; and in his creed of the superiority of heart to intellect, after he had fallen under the dominion of a woman's love, he becomes the weaver of vagaries, of sheer poetry, with as slender basis of fact as have the gossamer systems of the Neo-Pythagoreans. We have in this brilliant Frenchman the most persistent and learned crusade against the traditional philosophy made

in modern times; yet his own system had fallen largely into disrepute before his own death and his disciples have never made any considerable propaganda for it.

A trite objection to the metaphysician is that he looks inward to discover what is outside of him. But one may retort that positive science errs equally in ignoring the subject. Is it not equally fallacious to suppose that in science we are concerned merely with objective things? Is color out there on the painted surface? or is pigment manufactured in the laboratory of the eye? Do we know things, or do we know only certain states of consciousness? Is there any intelligible object without an intelligent subject? Are not knowing subject and known object indissoluble correlates for science as well as for philosophy? And is philosophy, after all, anything else than science become conscious of itself and its methods and its ultimate meaning? Huxley, in his "Lay Sermons," very wisely and charmingly says:

"When the Materialists stray beyond the borders of their path and begin to talk about there being nothing else in the universe but Matter and Force and Necessary Laws and all the rest of their 'grenadiers' I decline to follow them. . . . Matter and Force are, so far as we know, mere names for certain forms of consciousness. . . . The reconciliation of physics and metaphysics lies in the acknowledgement of error on both sides; in the confession by physics that all phenomena of nature are, in their ultimate analysis, known to us only as facts of consciousness; in the admission by metaphysics that the facts of consciousness are practically interpretable only by the methods and formulæ of physics. Their differences are complementary, not antagonistic, and thought will never be completely fruitful until the one unites with the other."

This attitude towards philosophy on the part of the distinguished English interpreter of science is very different from that of Comte, and is, I believe, much more representative of the spirit of contemporary thought. For this reason an adequate interpretation of the historical meaning of philosophy is at the present moment a much desired work. In my opinion, we have in Weber's treatise, skilfully translated by Dr. Thilly from the fifth French edition, the best extant history of philosophy in a single volume. It ought to find a large body of readers amongst students of science, of philosophy, and of the general evolution of civilization. Weber is an admirable expositor of philosophical doctrine. There is no Scotch mist or German fog here. He is perspicuous and direct; his employment of system is well-nigh faultless; he has given us in these six hundred octavo pages, not a lot of facts chronologically strung together, but the

conceptual evolution of speculative thought, its genesis and development, the mutual relationships of its doctrines, set forth in such fashion that we can see them forming and growing in their vital succession from Thales to Schopenhauer. First and foremost, he is thoroughly conversant with the matter in hand (that is the main thing); and then, his fine sense of literary form adds a not unimportant extraneous attraction. Matter and form are here happily mated. It is a comparatively rare thing for a French philosophical work to be translated into English. The present instance seems to be one of the most justifiable exceptions.

Weber considers for the most part the metaphysical aspect of philosophy; the disciplines of ethics, psychology, and logic, as distinct from metaphysics, receive only incidental consideration. The phases of philosophy which are the legitimate subjects of treatment here are ontology, scepticism and dogmatism, rationalism and empiricism, idealism and realism, dualism and monism, atomism and dynamism, theism and pantheism, materialism, and similar questions. Philosophy, as Weber treats it, is intimately connected with the sciences, although it has its own subject-matter. The sciences furnish the raw material of philosophy, and, guided by their deliverances, it aims to answer the questions as to the origin and meaning of the world, the first cause and the end. "The sciences without philosophy," as Weber says, "are an aggregate without unity, a body without a soul; philosophy, without the sciences, is a soul without a body, differing in nothing from poetry and its dreams." The progress of the sciences, if the so-called natural sciences be permitted to usurp that term, and the relation of philosophy to them, are, therefore, kept constantly in view through the entire length of the treatise, from the rise of the philosophy of nature amongst the Ionians to the latest phase of the philosophy of evolution amongst ourselves. The stammering infancy, the vigorous manhood, and the senile dotage of Greek thought are portrayed in living historically faithful outline. Not less interesting is the account of the revolt from scholastic philosophy at the Renaissance, which went hand in hand with a revolt from the church, scientific and ecclesiastical reformation keeping pace with each other, both born of the same spirit of liberty. After a short luminous treatment of Pessimism, Darwin, and Positivism (Kant and Hegel are, of course, examined at considerable length), Weber finds, as the leading characteristic of contemporary

thought, a tendency to a monism of the will, which has had only "an accidental and passing alliance with the pessimism of Schopenhauer." Since modern science has reduced matter to force, there is an unmistakable tendency on the part both of idealism and materialism to combine Idea and Force into a monism of the will. This monism of the will is the synthesis which the three factors in European philosophy co-operate in forming. These three factors are reason, which interprets the world as a cosmic unity, experience, which asserts the universality of struggle, and conscience, which sees the world under its aspect of moral order. The world is observed under the forms of unity, effort, and morality. This will, then, is not simply the will to live (*Wille zum Leben*), but will working towards the good (*Wille zum Guten*). Nature is therefore an evolution, and the creative force in this evolutionary process is will operating in the struggle for existence ever towards the Good as goal. In so far this view, philosophically derived, is akin to the poet's belief,

"I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose runs."

Small defects, like the lack of appreciation of the meaning of Socrates and the rather slashing criticism of Leibniz's theodicy, and the somewhat numerous inexactitudes in quotations, will not unduly bias the reader against the solid merits of the volume as a whole.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.

#### RECENT BOOKS OF TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.\*

Professor Sommerville prefaces his book on "Siam on the Meinam" with a remark, which must not be taken too literally, as to the non-existence of books on Siam. Both Hallett and Bock have given us interesting accounts, especially of the Shan States; and Bowring's

\*SIAM ON THE MEINAM. From the Gulf to Ayuthia. Together with Three Romances Illustrative of Siamese Life and Customs. By Maxwell Sommerville, Professor of Glyptology, University of Pennsylvania. Illustrated. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Co.

FIFTY YEARS' REMINISCENCES OF INDIA. A Retrospect of Travel, Adventure, and Shikar. By Colonel Pollok. Illustrated. New York: Edward Arnold.

CRAGS AND CHATERS. By William Dudley Oliver, M.A. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

SOLDIERING AND SURVEYING IN EAST AFRICA, 1891-1894. By Major J. R. L. Macdonald, R.E. Illustrated. New York: Edward Arnold.

LETTERS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE. By Mrs. Max Müller. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

IN THE LAND OF TOLSTOI. Experiences of Famine and Misrule in Russia. By Jonas Stadling and Will Reason. New York: Thomas Whittaker.



"Kingdom and People of Siam" still remains the best general account of the country. Vincent's "Land of the White Elephant," Cort's "Siam," and Child's "Pearl of Asia," are also worth mentioning. Professor Sommerville's work is professedly no more than a series of sketches based upon a short visit to Bangkok and a flying trip of fifty miles up the Meinaum to Ayuthia. The first part of the work is taken up with a rapid description of the sights of Bangkok, the bazaars, markets, temples, and especially the far-famed river life of the Venice of the East. At evening he finds a great charm in the light and sound effects in this water city.

"The floating theatres add their glare and glitter; the supernumeraries stand well out on the platform, beckoning with their firebrands; others guard the lights of the many-colored paper lanterns; and here is a show where some of the actors stand without, giving tempting examples of the entertainment to be enjoyed within. Near at hand is a broth and curry-and-rice shop. Two or three fellows on a float are striving with string instruments to tempt some of the pleasure-seekers to enter there and amuse their stomachs. Fruit shops and toddy boats, all with gay lanterns; and beyond, on a floating platform in the subdued light, stands a screen, on which a light from within and behind casts a series of silhouettes. The performer's hand and arms are posed in such a manner as to produce representations of birds, animals, and human beings; many amusing contests between the characters and ludicrous predicaments of mirthsome Judys are shown on the screen. . . . The artistic performance of the silhouette-maker is interrupted at intervals by a company of quasi-musicians, who, by a terrific blast of horns and ringing of gongs, call on the innocents to try Dame Fortune. There are floating gambling-shops, where, at games similar to roulette, so much coin changes hands of an evening that an implement resembling a coal-scoop is used to shovel in the money, the bankers at the same time paying the winners with their hands, which should give all level heads an idea of the chances in the game."

The steamer-ride to Ayuthia and the sights there are briefly described. The author then gives a chapter on Buddhism, which cannot be accounted the best thing in the book, being quite too slight, superficial, and prejudiced to be of real assistance to the reader. For instance, his contention (p. 148) that he has "fully and finally" settled the question as to whether images are mere symbols, implies both great presumption and great ignorance of the animistic form of religion. He gives no account of missionary work in Siam. The tales illustrating Siamese life seem to us a little formal. Though this work is neither thorough nor incisive, it is yet a brisk and pleasant description. Its interest is very greatly enhanced by the abundance of excellent photographic illustrations, though the two pictures of vultures eating a corpse might well have been omitted on the ground of

good taste. The book is well printed and brilliantly bound.

Of quite a different order from the book just noticed is Colonel Pollok's "Fifty Years' Reminiscences of India." Colonel Pollok writes, as he suggestively puts it, in "the hope of amusing and instructing those who may be thinking of taking to sport in earnest." Here, then, we have a book, and an excellent one, for the benefit of the thorough-going sportsman. Colonel Pollok is firmly convinced that the best school for the soldier is in hunting big game; and he has lived up to his convictions. Many a campaign has he made against tigers, boars, buffaloes, and elephants, and many an entertaining story of adventure is one result, and perhaps the best result, of his prowess. The story of a hunt for a man-eating tiger, and of the assistance he received from some four-footed allies, is extremely interesting. The tiger's last exploit was the slaying of a girl, and Colonel Pollok took up his watch near the corpse, for the return of the beast. After waiting some time, he inadvertently turned his eyes away from the body for a moment, and on looking again the dead girl was not there. As no trail was found, it was evident the tiger had carried off the body just as a cat does a mouse.

"So, although I ran along some way, I failed to find a trail; but just ahead of me I saw a herd of buffaloes, headed by a very large bull. The tiger was not likely to have gone toward them, for these animals, when together, act in concert, and do not fear a tiger. I got hold of the gwalas (herdsmen), and promised them twenty rupees if they would drive their herd as I should indicate. The men took the cattle right across the place where the girl's body had lain, and no sooner did the bull smell the blood and the scent of the tiger than, with a bellow, lowering his head, he galloped forward, followed by the cows and young bulls, tracing the scent much as a pack of dogs might have done. I ran my best, hoping to get a shot; but the ground was covered with trailing vines, over which I kept stumbling, and finally came a cropper. By the time I got on my feet again, the buffaloes had overtaken the tiger; the bull rushed at him, and I saw a brindled mass thrown high up. It had barely reached the earth again, when it was again sent flying. The tiger roared, clawed, and bit, but he had fully twenty beasts on him. I could not put in a shot; if I had rushed in amidst the infuriated herd, I stood more than a chance of being hoisted myself. The cattle formed a phalanx round the tiger, and what with tossing, prodding, and kneading, they soon deprived the scourge of the country of its life. The buffaloes were in such a state of excitement that even their attendants hesitated to go in to drive them off; the bull in particular would not leave his prey; when driven off, he would make a detour, return to the charge, with eyes flaring almost out of his head, nostrils blowing like a grampus, and furiously assail the dead body again. I promised the men ten rupees more to get him away, as I did not wish to have the skin ruined. They succeeded at last in doing so,



and as soon as the coast was clear I found the tiger stone-dead, or rather kneaded into a jelly."

In the book entitled "Crag and Craters," Mr. W. D. Oliver gives a pleasant account of some excursions in the little-heard-of volcanic island of Réunion, or Bourbon, situated in the Indian Ocean some four hundred miles east of Madagascar. Réunion is about as large as Rhode Island. It is extremely mountainous, and contains mineral springs which make it a health resort for the neighboring island of Mauritius. Réunion, now under French control, can hardly be called prosperous at present, owing to the lack of proper labor for the sugar plantations, and also to absentee landlordism. In a direct and unpretentious way the author tells the story of his rambles, which, however, were only mildly interesting, though his descriptions of the beautiful scenery are rather tantalizing. On the whole the book is to be commended as a quite reliable and well-written description of a corner of the earth practically unknown to most people.

Major J. R. L. Macdonald, in "Soldiering and Surveying in East Africa," gives us a mixture of adventure and history, the first part of the book being mainly adventure and the later part history. In surveying the Uganda Railway he met with adventure in various forms, both from wild men and wild beasts. Strange to say, bees and rhinoceroses were the greatest impediments to his party. More than once they were put to rout by swarms of bees or by rampant "rhinos." He gives quite the best description of a rhinoceros reconnoitering a caravan that we have come across.

"The great beast scents the caravan at once, but cannot quite make it out, so he stands facing it, wagging his enormous head from side to side in ludicrous uncertainty. Then up goes his tail, and he comes tearing down, only to pull up again after twenty or thirty yards to repeat his investigations. To give time for reflection and vary the monotony, he then trots along parallel to the caravan, till, on an extra strong whiff of scent, he wheels round, and makes a headlong charge for a few yards. This somewhat stupid, though distinctly entertaining, performance is repeated until, in most cases, the caravan has passed safely, and the rhinoceros is left in his uncertainty. Sometimes, however, the caravan is of such a length, or so slow, that a charge home comes off; when the porters drop their loads and scatter, and the rhinoceros gallops through the line and away up-wind, with his tail in the air, and no damage done."

A curious custom among the Masai is thus mentioned in connection with the freeing of some hostages by Major Macdonald's partner. "The women were then liberated, and, being evidently struck with Pringle, insisted on his spitting on each individually in token of friend-

ship." Major Macdonald gives a careful account of the way in which Uganda became a British Protectorate, with particular details as to the battles in which he was engaged. Especially in his chapters on the three Mohammedan wars he has made a valuable contribution to East African history.

In their "Letters from Constantinople," Mrs. Max Müller and her husband have contributed to the literature of travel some agreeable descriptions of Constantinople and its environs. As Mrs. Müller's son was Secretary to the British Embassy, she obtained extraordinary privileges; and she thus describes her visit to the wife of a Turkish Minister behind the Harem walls:

"She told me that she drove out once, at the utmost twice, a year, in a shut carriage, the only time she passed outside those terrible walls. She was fond of her garden and her pets, cats and birds, but she had no children, and, I was told, lived in constant dread that her husband would, in consequence, divorce her, for very few Turks now have two wives. Her idea of European life was founded on French novels, which she read incessantly, and she said to me: 'Well, we are happier than you, for our husbands may fancy one of our slaves whom we know, but your husbands go about with French actresses whom you don't know!' Sweetmeats were brought in by slaves, and then cigarettes, but I had to confess my ignorance of smoking; and, lastly, the delicious Turkish coffee in golden cup-stands. The minister's wife is a good musician, and her sister-in-law draws and paints, taught by the minister, who is quite a good artist; but in spite of music, and painting, and French novels, and lovely garden, I had a sad feeling that she was like a bird beating her wings against her gilded cage. She had read too much to be content."

As Mrs. Müller and her husband were treated most hospitably by the Sultan and the highest officials, their account is in the main rather too rose-colored and superficial, and the letters are also sometimes too formal in tone, too obviously revised for print; still, the volume affords much pleasant, and often suggestive, reading, and the illustrations are admirably clear.

The book entitled "In the Land of Tolstoi" is valuable and interesting. Its material is due to Mr. Jonas Stadling, and its literary form to Mr. Will Reason. Mr. Stadling assisted Tolstoi in relief work during the famine of 1892, and had an opportunity of coming into more intimate relations with Russian peasant life than is often granted to foreigners. He seems to think that the Russian peasant is worse off to-day than before the abolition of slavery. Everyone preys on the *mushik*, especially the money-lenders and Government officials, so that he is reduced to misery, and easily attacked by actual famine. Many of the accounts of relief

work will be painful reading to the sympathetic reader. Mr. Stadling, by the way, helped in giving out much of the aid sent from America. Mr. Stadling's impressions of Tolstoi are interesting, and this account of his first meeting with him is worth quoting.

"With a hearty grip of his strong hand he bade me welcome, asked about my journey, admired my Lapp dress, and showed me into a small room that I was to occupy. Then he told me to hold out my feet, and pulled off my Lapp boots. This was done so simply that they were off before I thought of protesting. Yet the spectacle of Count Tolstoi, whose greatness had been filling my mind a moment or two before, pulling off my boots like a common servant, left me breathless with surprise. Then things took their proper perspective, and I saw the naturalness of it, and learnt more from this little unaffected deed of helpfulness than from all the learned lectures I had heard or all the volumes of theology I had read. I was in the presence of a man who had devoted a whole life to passionate search after truth and reality, and had found 'the meaning of life' in following Him 'who came not to be served, but to serve': a man who not only talks about '*égalité et fraternité*,' but whose life is '*égalité et fraternité*.'"

The illustrations in this book, though not very artistic, have much intrinsic interest of subject. For instance, there is a suggestion of great pathos in the picture of the peasant woman with her arm over the neck of her only cow, which is about to be seized by the tax-collector.

HIRAM M. STANLEY.

#### THE NATIONS OF THE ANCIENT EAST.\*

When but eighteen years of age, so he once told the writer, M. Maspero began collecting material for a history of the ancient East, which later appeared in a modest volume entitled "*Histoire ancienne des peuples de l'orient*." The work has since grown to its present projected form of three large volumes. Of these, two are ready; the second, the subject of this review, having just appeared in English form.† The work when thus completed will offer a very detailed historical picture of the great oriental world which lies back of the classic age, a world which the decipherment of the cuneiform and the hieroglyphic has revealed to us within the memory of men still living. With the single exception of Lenormant's work, it is the most

\* THE STRUGGLE OF THE NATIONS: Egypt, Syria, and Assyria. By G. Maspero; edited by A. H. Sayce; translated by M. L. McClure. With map, 3 colored plates, and 400 illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

† As to the completion of the work, the writer may quote from a letter from M. Maspero: "Le troisième volume de mon *Histoire* auquel je travaille en ce moment . . . paraîtra, je l'espère, en 1899."

extensive that has yet appeared in this field, and represents an undertaking so vast and complex in its scope that one can but admire the prodigious industry which has brought the task so near completion. The first volume, called "The Dawn of Civilization" (French "*Les Origines*"), appeared in 1894, and brought the history from the beginning in pre-historic times down to the end of the feudal age in Egypt (the middle empire), and through the earliest dynasties in Chaldaea. The second volume, "The Struggle of the Nations" (French "*Premières Mêlées des Peuples*"), takes up the narrative at the rise of the first Chaldaean empire and the new empire in Egypt, when for the first time the civilization of the Euphrates-Tigris valley and that of the Nile came into intimate contact and open collision. This volume is well named, for it is occupied from beginning to end with the successive conquest of Palestine and Syria by these two civilizations. Into the account of this struggle is woven the story of the minor peoples of this region, who were the sufferers in such collisions; and the whole picture is filled out with accounts of the geography, topography and roads, religion, political organization, commerce, art, and the industrial and social life of each nation. All this, in Maspero's picturesque and interesting style, is rendered still more vivid by the many beautifully executed illustrations. The arrangement of the material, though not so convenient for reference as that of Lenormant, is far superior in giving a complete picture of the whole oriental world during each great period, instead of separately following the career of each nation uninterruptedly from beginning to end. The main outlines of the picture, however, are sometimes lost, owing to the insertion of many pages of archaeological material.

It is useless, within the limits of this review, to attempt any adequate analysis of the book or any discussion of debatable questions. Of these there are many, as the author frankly admits; and he systematically refers in the foot-notes to opinions differing from his own, always adding the references to the publications where they may be found. Indeed, the references to the literature of the entire oriental field are astonishingly full, even for so extensive a work. In this respect especially, the volume is an inexhaustible storehouse, showing an unusual acquaintance with the history of the subject. Every orientalist will be grateful to M. Maspero for the vast quantity of scattered material

which he has here brought together. The work of Erman, however, seems sometimes to be overlooked.

The distinguished author's name is of course quite sufficient surety for the value and character of the work in so far as it concerns Egypt. Although not an Assyriologist, he is so indefatigable in his use of translated and edited sources, so sober and judicial in his estimate of accessible materials and his interpretation of the evidence, that the work will also command the highest respect in the Assyro-Babylonian field. It is, perhaps, owing to the enormous territory thus covered that the volume contains more slips than we look for in a work of its kind. It would be impossible in one lifetime to command all the vast range of material except by the greatest dispatch in making and putting together one's preliminary notes and observations. Hence the seams sometimes show, and sometimes notes of a curiously contradictory nature, made evidently at different times, are both inserted. Referring to that remarkable XVIIIth dynasty queen, Hatshepsut, the author says (p. 239): "She governed with so firm a hand that neither Egypt nor its foreign vassals dared to make any serious attempt to withdraw themselves from her authority." But on page 254 he states that "by the end of her life she had lost nearly all that her father had gained in Syria," which is a flat contradiction.

In the geography, which is very full, there are some strange errors. It is impossible to cross the Jabbok on the way from "Bethshan" northward to Damascus (p. 138). I suppose the author means the Yarmuk. Again, how is it possible for the mountains of Moab to shut out David at Jerusalem from a view of the Dead Sea (p. 727) when the sea was between him and the mountains?

In connection with the reign of the above-mentioned queen, there is an extraordinary mistake. Her favorite nobleman, Senmut, whose Berlin statue is well known, is stated (p. 245) to be "holding between his knees the young king Thutmose III." The figure thus held is that of the queen's little daughter Nefer-Re, and her name is inscribed on the statue at her side. In describing the Amarna palace of the strange king Amenhotep IV., the author states (p. 319): "Altars of massive masonry rose in the midst of the courts." This statement is based on a false restoration in the author's archaeology, where a series of doors appear as altars (!), a mistake pointed out by Steindorff eight years ago. Similarly, in the

painted pavement of this palace, the row of negro and Syrian captives appears at one end only, not "at each end of the room" (p. 320, cf. fig. p. 321). An evil fate seems to have pursued our author at Amarna, for he speaks (p. 336) of the "two funerary chapels" built there by Ai. These two chapels exist only in the *Denkmaeler* of Lepsius; the mistake being due, probably, to some confusion in Lepsius's notes before publication. A visit to Amarna discloses only one chapel of Ai, and this contains all the inscriptions given in the two Ai chapels of Lepsius (III., 103 to 106a, 107d to 109). It seems strange that this was unknown to one who has been active in Egypt so long as our author. But leaving Amarna and ascending to Abydos (p. 380), there are seven chapels in the Seti temple, not "eight" as stated. Again (p. 628), the Assyrian chariots are said to have "wheels with eight spokes"; they have only six. The shaft where the royal mummies were hidden at Der-el-bahri is said to be "180 feet deep" (p. 771); it is less than forty feet.

As the above shows, in matters archaeological the work contains more errors than it should. But even on historical ground such slips are not entirely wanting. Speaking of the Hittite kings (p. 389), the author says: "Khat-usaru, a younger brother of Maurusaru, murdered the latter and made himself king." Maurusaru was the father, not the brother, of Khatusaru. The brother to whom he intends to refer is Mutenr (not mentioned here), whom Maspero calls "Mautallu" and recognizes him rightly on page 372 (and in Note 3, p. 389). Undue haste must be the cause of these errors.

In the "Expository Times" (March, 1897), Professor Cheyne of Oxford has suggested that Maspero is unfamiliar with the apparatus of Old Testament criticism; and it must be admitted that he has not satisfactorily treated Old Testament sources. He simply summarizes, without estimating the value of the evidence. An amusing error in the use of these sources occurs on page 728, where it is stated that the Ark, on its return by the Philistines, "was placed on a new cart, and two milch cows with their calves drew it." The Hebrew narrative (I. Sam. VI., 10) distinctly says the calves were shut up at home, a circumstance upon which the whole point of the narrative turns. A number of errors like "eastern" for western (p. 433) we omit. It is but just to add that one or two of the above slips may be due to the translator, for I have been unable to obtain a



copy of the French edition. We wish all references to the maps had not been omitted; this seems strange in view of the numerous references to the illustrations and the numerous and excellent maps themselves. We are loth to refer to that bugbear of all orientalist, the question of orthography. The author makes a praiseworthy effort to supply the unwritten vowels of the Egyptian. But he should be consistent in it. We cannot understand why he writes side by side *nutir* and *nofir*, when consistency demands either *notir* and *nofir*, or *nutir* and *nufir*. Likewise "Usirmari," but "Amonra." We notice that the orthography is sometimes not the same in the maps and the text; this may be due to the translator. On page 578 he has *Sankhoniathon*, but on page 572 *Sanchoniathon*.

We are grateful to the translator for the excellent English which she has given us. Without the French, however, we are unable to vouch for its correct rendering of the original. On page 320, referring to the Amarna pavement, it is clear that the French *arcs* has been translated "arches" where it means bows. A reference to the illustration (p. 321) would have avoided this error. In "The Athenæum" of January 2, 1897, a letter signed "*Verax*" exposes a most unfortunate weakness in the translation. It consists in systematic and deliberate changes of the wording wherever Maspero incidentally shows his acceptance of modern critical views on the Old Testament. Thus, where the original had "tradition related," the translation has "the narrative says"; "tradition" is regularly changed to "sacred writings" or something similar. Thus, in different ways, which *Verax* clearly shows in the "deadly parallel column," Maspero's real position is concealed. The defense offered (see "Athenæum," Jan. 9, 1897), by Mr. McClure, whose wife is the translator, simply states that Maspero knew of these changes. This explanation does not in the least justify an attempt to deceive the reader as to Maspero's real views. When one remembers that Mr. Sayce, the editor, is continually assuring the public that the facts of oriental archæology are daily upsetting the results of Old Testament criticism, it is easy to understand why it was so important to conceal from the same public the fact that a great archæologist like Maspero accepts the conclusions of Old Testament criticism.

Misprints are rare, and we omit for lack of space the short list which we have found. The mechanical work on the volume is of the highest

character. The paper is excellent, the print large and clear. We have already referred to the excellent workmanship on the illustrations. The volume is well and tastefully bound, and will be an ornament to any library. It is rarely that the student of oriental history and civilization is privileged to review a work like this of Maspero, and the few evidences of haste above noted do not mar the impression of the author's great critical insight and marvellous *arbeitskraft*, which the reader feels as he lays down a volume representing so many years of self-denying toil. JAMES HENRY BREASTED.

#### TEN BRINK'S LAST VOLUME.\*

No single writer has yet completed an exhaustive account of English literature. Morley died while dealing with the later Elizabethans, and Ten Brink's work came to its unhappy end ere the author was well upon the threshold of the great Shakspearian age.

The period under consideration — the fourteenth century to the death of Surrey — witnessed the beginnings of important movements, and to these the book is chiefly devoted: the Renaissance, the introduction of Humanism, the origins of the Drama and of prose style, the poetry of allegory.

The love of prose romances was fostered by Caxton with his busy pen and busier press. Of the "Morte d'Arthur," Ten Brink has too little to say. Here, one would think, is a subject specially fitted for research in the German manner, with full discussion of Malory's sources; but in this, as elsewhere, we are reminded that the author was of a race more nearly akin to the English. He seems closer to us in his sympathies than do most teachers of literature in Germany. He is not without an ear for the subtler harmonies and an eye for the romantic and picturesque. Of such rememberable phrases as enchant the reader in the critical writings of Saintsbury and Gosse, he has, to be sure, not a great many; his style is sustained rather than brilliant. Yet it has a charm of its own, and the translator has been happy in her rendering of this charm. Witness the delicate characterization of "the gracefully mobile figure of sensitive Dunbar"; or that of Skelton as "the grand virtuoso in verse and language," who adorns his song with "melodious repetitions and

\* HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Bernhard Ten Brink. Edited by Dr. Alois Brandl. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz. Volume II., Part II. New York: Henry Holt & Co.



endings that ring on the ear." From Lord Berner's admirable translation of Froissart, he writes, "the chivalrous and romantic tendencies of the day drew new nourishment." Wyatt, with all his attachment to religion, yet cherished a "semi-Platonic, semi-Troubadour-like devotion to Love." And he records with evident delight the youthful Surrey's enjoyment of "the birds warbling their thanks to Nature for the happiness of their loves," or his captivation by the charms of the Lady Elizabeth so that he "elected her mistress of his heart and of his Muse."

Ten Brink's best work is his chapter on Wyatt and Surrey. In tracing the sources of their art and of the forms which they imported into English song, he has given us a worthy close — since close it must be — of his history. From Chaucer and from Petrarch they drew copious draughts of inspiration; from Italy, then in the springtide of the Renaissance, they brought home echoes of harmonies lovelier than any yet heard in England; and, tireless in their endeavoring after beauty of melody and of technique, they wrought out enduring measures and forever dispelled the prosaic and pedantic diction of the old school. The influence upon Surrey of Chaucer and of his own fellow-minstrel is thus pleasantly stated:

"Chaucer, one might fancy to have been the intimate friend in Surrey's parental home . . . whose image remained associated in the son's memory among the most cherished impressions of his childhood; Wyatt, on the other hand, seems the teacher to whose school he had been sent."

Following the story of Surrey's unhappy devotion to the fair Geraldine,

"So sweet a wight, so sad, so wise,"

the author gives many a lyric from the poet-lover's album of adoration, among them the fine sonnet wherein the world first learns of the lady and her lineage,—

"From Tuscan came my Lady's worthy race;

Fair Florence was sometime her ancient seat," etc.

So ends, all too early, the work of the eminent Dutch scholar. His own closing words on the noble Surrey have been well quoted by the editor as applicable to Ten Brink himself:

"Great things he might still have accomplished, but what he did accomplish has not been lost to posterity."

JOHN RUSSELL HAYES.

MR. GLADSTONE'S famous collection of miscellaneous articles and essays, "Gleanings of Past Years," has been continued in a volume of "Later Gleanings: Theological and Ecclesiastical," which is to be issued shortly by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

#### PHASES OF THE SOCIAL QUESTION.\*

All of the books named in the present article deserve the attention of those students who are interested in the field they cover, although none of them are exhaustive treatises. Two of these are pioneer studies of interesting developments of social life in the United States.

Soderini's "Socialism and Catholicism" is introduced to the English-speaking world by this sentence of Cardinal Vaughan: "Count Soderini's work, *Socialismo e Cattolicesimo*, may be taken as the best and fullest commentary on the Encyclical *Rerum Novarum* that has appeared in Italy." Twenty chapters are devoted to an analysis of the social problems of the age, and to an examination of the proposals of Socialism. A sketch of the development of collectivist doctrines, written in a somewhat florid and polemic style, leads up to a critical examination of the central economic doctrines of Lassalle and Marx. The lines of the Encyclical concerning labor are closely followed, and the entire book may be regarded as at once a commentary upon and a eulogy of the papal treatment of the subject. This fact alone would give great significance and value to the work. Eight chapters are devoted to "Remedies." The rich are called upon to regulate their expenditures according to the laws of social health. The State, within carefully-guarded limits, may be employed to further the interests of the working classes, as in the matter of protecting factory children and securing a legal day of rest. Associations of employers and employes may promote peace and welfare by means of boards of conciliation. Coöperation, in its many forms, will give to wage-earners a method of improving their lot. The climax of the book is reached in the plea of the last chapter. Religion alone can insure order and progress. The Pope has come to the rescue of the modern world, the champion of the laborer, the emancipator of the oppressed, the guardian of universal justice.

We are sure of walking in the presence of reality when we take up a piece of work by Mrs. Bosanquet. The study of a London parish, in her volume entitled "Rich and Poor," is done so thoroughly and so deeply that world-wide lessons are taught. In the first part of the book we are shown, by an artist in the craft, how to observe the conditions that effect life and character, and in the second part we are taught how to take hold and help. Selecting a few

\*SOCIALISM AND CATHOLICISM. Translated from the Italian of Count Edward Soderini, by Richard Jenery-Shee; with Preface by Cardinal Vaughan. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

RICH AND POOR. By Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet. New York: The Macmillan Co.

MODERN METHODS OF CHURCH WORK. By George W. Mead. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS. By Helen Campbell. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

DOMESTIC SERVICE. By Lucy M. Salmon. New York: The Macmillan Co.

typical sentences, we see the points of view and range of ideas. "Character is one amongst other economic causes, and as such cannot fail to have economic effect." Bribes to the poor to secure attendance at worship are held up for deserved castigation. An example is given of a legacy of 1628, which provided 10s. for a sermon, the surplus to be divided amongst the "poore, weake, aged or decayed inhabitants of the parish that shall be present at the hearing of said sermon." On the subject of old-age pensions, we read:

"Let those who are interested in the question of old age pensions realise the fact that there is in England a sum of £1,025,000 per annum actually in their hands and available for the purpose, which is now to a large extent being frittered away in meaningless doles of bread and clothing and half-crowns, which serve no purpose but to create greedy expectations and discontent."

This sentence will reveal a danger of our own outdoor relief: "It is not an uncommon thing in the poorer districts of London for householders to apply for charity to pay heavy rates." Our public relief fund is largely paid by persons who themselves have a hard time to support themselves. There is a play of humor which brings to light the sunny side of East End London. The character of the local practitioner which Dickens ridiculed reappears in the conservative quarters of the poor: "A doctor who will suit his fees to his patients, and give them plenty of medicine in large bottles, can generally get a good practice." Ailments are objects of human interest, and their consideration a part of the entertainment. "A long fine-sounding name does much to mitigate the evils of illness, and the woman who told me her husband was suffering from the first assumptions of paralysis forgot for the moment her distress." We are taught that the etiquette of East Londoners forbids inquisitiveness. "The man who gave his wife standing instructions to say he was drunk when the parson called was perhaps within his rights." Mrs. Bosanquet helps to correct the notion that the life of the poor is altogether sordid, hopeless, and without redeeming elements.

"On the cover of a popular tract, issued by a popular society which revels in dramatic misrepresentations of industrial conditions, I find the quotation 'Hell is a City much like London.' If this were so I would cheerfully accept a sentence which should doom me to hell, and would play my part as a citizen to the best of my power; for it would be a city full of pathos and humor, where much that is bad is mingled with all that is human and lovable, where the very fiends who are represented as tormenting the lost are really engaged in works of mercy and brotherly love; a city above all where justice and straightforwardness and manly effort never fail to make their influence felt."

Those who are interested in the "Forward Movement" of the "Institutional Church," and in the recent developments of social work in many directions, will find a very convenient summary and description in Mr. Mead's volume on "Modern Methods of Church Work." It is rich in suggestions of practical methods actually in successful use by

churches in all parts of the United States. The author is in touch and sympathy with the tendency which he illustrates, and understands its motives. Among the many interesting topics are cardinal principles, the open or institutional church, methods of reaching various classes, clubs, and associations of men and boys, the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon, young people's societies, modes of evangelization, educational classes, athletics, temperance and social purity work. The chapter on results seems to show that the recent methods are highly successful, as shown by the earnestness and growth of church membership. The discussions are too brief to be entirely satisfactory, especially on such subjects as charity and reforms. The relation of the church to economic and political life, the two chief social interests of the people, is hardly touched, although the typical church which the author describes "seeks to become the centre and source of all beneficent and philanthropic effort, and to take part in every movement which has for its end the alleviation of all human suffering, the elevation of man, and the betterment of the world." The optimistic statistics (page 2) declare that since 1800, church members have increased thirty-eight fold, while the population has increased twelve fold. The statistics of anxious doubt (page 49) are difficult to reconcile with the hopeful figures, and an explanation is desirable.

Mrs. Helen Campbell's "Household Economics" covers a wider field than Professor Salmon's work, and has a different object. It is adapted to its purpose of stating the problems of the family life and driving home the conviction of their importance. Public university lectures delivered to a somewhat mixed audience could not go far into technical details, but the significance of the various functions of the household is made clear and vivid. In a rapid sketch of the evolution of industry, the organic relation of household activities with all others is made plain. The House is analyzed, and its various parts interpreted by a description of their uses. The main principles of construction are treated under the heads "building of the house" and "organism of the house," the biological analysis being followed quite as far as it is safe to go. The æsthetic meaning and uses of decoration and furnishing are suggestively treated. Valuable discussions of food, cleaning, and household industries, follow. Of course one chapter is devoted to the vexed question of "household service," and the discussion of the inordinate cost of employment bureaus and intelligence offices brings to the surface some startling facts. The closing chapter is devoted to the theme of "organized living," in which a plea is made for connecting the family industries in natural relations with the industrial and political order of our age. Full bibliographies are furnished with each chapter, and add much to their value.

Professor Luey M. Salmon, of Vassar College, has given to the world a discussion of "Domestic Service" which is of the highest value. Various papers already printed in magazines appear as a

book in more impressive form. The earlier chapters are devoted to the various historical aspects of domestic service in this country during and since the Colonial period. It is shown that household industry is organically connected with and affected by the industrial system which prevails at a given period. One important deduction from this discovery is that the problem is social quite as much as personal. It is very generally believed and taught that amiability, kindness, and consideration, on the part of individual mistresses, would render the present method of employment tolerable. While it is admitted that personal qualities have much to do with mitigating the evils of the present situation, it is shown that the causes of friction are too wide and deep to be removed by individual action or character. There is an admirable analysis of the difficulties, advantages, and disadvantages of domestic service, with illustrations and statistics drawn from a careful investigation by the author and from government reports. The vague complaints which one hears on every side are here classified and given articulate expression. Various "doubtful remedies" are shown to be antagonistic to the economic and other social conditions of our age or only partly conformed to them. One of the first remedies proposed is the removal of the stigma now attached to household work, and the frank and honest acceptance of democratic ideals in the home. Much value is attached to the specialization of employments and the socialization of household service. This tendency has already become conspicuous. For example, clothing was once made in the home, but is now manufactured in public establishments. Fruit is now canned in factories, seldom in the kitchen. It seems probable that this specialization will be carried much further, and the amount of personal service be reduced at a corresponding rate. Very interesting suggestions are made in relation to "profit-sharing." In the strict economic sense, there could be no "profit-sharing" in an ordinary household, because there are no "profits," only savings. In a hotel the term might be employed. It would be well to distinguish clearly between profit-sharing and a bonus on efficiency or economy, as is done by Mr. Schloss. A strong plea is made for great professional schools in household science, open only to college graduates. Perhaps there would be more chance for such a school if the terms of admission were not made more severe than those for the legal and judicial professions. Yet the ideal is none too high. The book should be carefully studied by all who believe that the family is the primary agency for social reform and progress, and that public health and happiness wait for the advancement of its industrial methods. The author agrees with Miss Addams in regarding domestic service as a "belated industry," clinging desperately to the relics of the feudal system long after it has been made obsolete by the introduction of machinery and the factory system in all other forms of business.

C. R. HENDERSON.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*The memoirs  
of Count de  
Tocqueville.*

"The Recollections of Alexis de Tocqueville," edited by the Comte de Tocqueville and translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, cover the most interesting portion of the eminent political philosopher's somewhat brief experience in the world of active politics, namely, the revolutionary period of 1848. De Tocqueville was elected to the Chamber in 1839. When the Revolution of February broke out, he threw himself into the struggle, resolving to devote himself to the interests of the country and of society. He was, says his relative, one of the first among those whole-hearted, single-minded men who endeavored to keep the Republic within a wise and moderate course by steering clear of the two-fold perils of Caesarism on the one hand and revolution on the other. He was a member of the provisional government, and served France well as Minister of Foreign Affairs. After the fall of his short-lived and perplexed ministry he retired to Sorrento in search of needed repose; and it was during this time that the notes composing the present volume were written. They were not intended for publication. "They shall," says M. de Tocqueville, "be a mirror in which I will amuse myself in contemplating my contemporaries and myself; not a picture painted for the public." Some of these contemporaries are mirrored with unsparing literalness — M. Hébert, the Minister of Justice, for instance. Says the author: "I have always observed that lawyers never make statesmen; but I have never met anyone who was less of a statesman than M. Hébert. . . . You must imagine a little, wizened, sorry face, shrunk at the temples, with a pointed forehead, nose, and chin, cold, bright eyes, and thin, in-drawn lips. Add to this a long quill generally held across the mouth, and looking at a distance like a cat's bristling whiskers, and you have a portrait of a man, than whom I have never seen anyone more like a carnivorous animal." There is a touch of life in De Tocqueville's portraits that would have charmed Carlyle. The Memoir forms an interesting and authoritative record of the brief and changeable period between Louis Philippe and the beginnings of the Second Empire; and it bears throughout the impress of the lofty and philosophical mind of its author. The volume is neatly made by the Macmillan Co., and contains an attractive portrait of De Tocqueville.

*The old-time  
New England  
tavern.*

Mr. Edward Field's "The Colonial Tavern" (Providence: Preston & Rounds) is constructed on the now familiar model of Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's books on Colonial life. Mr. Field has gleaned his material from the usual sources — old diaries, letters, account books, town records, and so on — and has arranged it in the usual way. A number of printed volumes have also been consulted, including Roads's "Marblehead," Fielden's "Medfield," Chase's "Haverhill," Paige's "Cambridge," etc. The re-



sult is a very amusing and suggestive picture of an important side of New England town-life during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Of that life the tavern, or "ordinary," was a centre second in importance only to the meeting-house. The former edifice was usually built near the latter—a juxtaposition of "rum and true religion" that, so far from being regarded as a snare of Satan by the town authorities, was favored and sometimes even enforced by them. It is of record, for instance, that in 1651 John Vyall of Boston was granted "Liberty to keep a house of Common entertainment if the Countie Court consent, provided he keep it neere the new meeting house." There was certainly sound reason for such a proviso in winter. The early New England meeting-house was (despite the doctrine preached therein) a proverbially chill and frost-bitten place; and it must have been a delightful change from its precincts to the neighboring tap-room, with its crackling log-fire and restorative creature comforts, such as hot flip, cherry rum, etc. Mr. Field has extracted some quaint records from the tavern accounts. The following, for instance, was the great Governor Endicott's score with one Joseph Armitage, inn-keeper between Boston and Salem:

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| "to beare and cacks      | 6d      |
| beare & cacks to himself |         |
| and other gentlemen      | 1s 2d   |
| beare and cacks with     |         |
| Mr. Downing              | 1s 6d   |
| beare and a cack         | 6d      |
|                          | 3s 8d " |

The author has arranged his matter conveniently under such heads as: "The Tavern Keeper," "The Tavern Sign and Name," "Tavern Cheer and Charge," "The Tavern in the Revolution," etc. The book is legibly printed, and substantially bound in red buckram.

*Legends of the  
Western Isles.*

In a time when readers turn eagerly to the strange romance of other lands or other times, Miss Fiona Macleod's "The Washer of the Ford" (Stone & Kimball) will not lack a welcome. The book is well characterised by its sub-title, "Legendary Moralities and Barbaric Tales"; it is a modern rendering of the ancient Gaelic tradition, coming to us from the remote Western Isles. So far we may have known of Welsh and Irish legends. But this is a different matter; whereas the Keltic literature already not unknown is chiefly preserved in numberless manuscripts, we have here a rescuing of what must have come down to us chiefly in popular tradition. It has, therefore, its own very curious interest. It is independent and individual, for one thing; not myth, but history, for another. Some of the tales that make up the book are pagan perversions of Christian stories; some are echoes of that remote day when Colomba brought Christianity to Iona; some arose from the strife between the Gael and the Christian invader from the South, and some from the clash between the dwellers in the Western Isles and the Vikings

from Norway. It is an unknown and an attractive region, with many things in which many will find delight. The book has one drawback at least, however, and that is a serious one: it is not done by a master-workman. We do not pretend to be thoroughly acquainted with the spirit of Gaelic tradition, but we know enough of what is written to-day to be sure that the author often gives us, not the simplicity of the original, but an affectation of simplicity which shows the unpractised hand. These tales do not come to us in the *naïveté* of the conscious translator; nor, however, do they have the artistic unity of good metaphrase. Hence they have interest, but lack charm. Taken in and for themselves, as if they were originals, they would sometimes seem to us childish, ill-done. As renderings of what was genuine and true, they appeal to us, and that with such force that we often forget their drawbacks. One is a good deal impressed by the book, and yet wonders that the impression is not deeper: in criticism one must often look a gift-horse in the mouth. The best thing in the book, because the most genuine, is "Mireatn." As for the tale that gives its name to the collection, it is almost worthy the author of "Zanoni."

*An essayist  
who demands  
repose.*

"I am at a loss to account for this violent hurry that has infected the world in all its pursuits, and will still be making a toil of our pleasures." Such is the state of Mr. E. H. Lacon-Watson; and having quoted his remark we have done much to give the discerning an idea of his volume, called from the second of its fifteen essays "The Unconscious Humorist" (G. H. Richmond & Co.). We will confess that to our mind it is a dangerous experiment suddenly to burst loose and write a classic, for people do not to-day give to current literature the time necessary to appreciate classics. This, however, is Mr. Lacon-Watson's affair. He is willing to sit down calmly to write essays on "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," or "An Examination of the Commonplace," or "The Waters of Castaly," and a person must sit down calmly to enjoy them. As we have hinted delicately, there is in these essays a sedate and contemplative air, a leisurely amplitude of expression, to which we are reconciled in the writings of Bacon or Charles Lamb by the inward self-approval connected with a perusal of such great works. Mr. Lacon-Watson does not always compress the weight of thought into his sentences which we find in the philosophic Verulam; he has, perhaps, about as much as Dr. Johnson. Nor has he the really *dilletante* air of Lamb; he has more of the light-minded seriousness of Addison. But Mr. Lacon-Watson knows what he is about. He leads off with a paper on "The Essay," which gives us an idea of what is to follow. This paper pleased us so much that we went right on and read at once some of those following,—not all (that would have been piggish), but still enough to show us that we had been justifiably interested. To our mind, there was much in the old-time man-

ner that is still almost as good as our smart modernity. Of course the purple rioting and the electric neology and the aromatic raffinescence are what make the real thing, and it's a pity (for their sakes) that the old fellows did n't attain to them; still, there was much that was really good about them, as there is to Mr. Lacon-Watson.

*The story of the Crusades.*

The Rev. James M. Ludlow, D.D., L.H.D., has succeeded in infusing a new interest in an oft-told tale by his manner of telling it, in "The Age of the Crusades" (Christian Literature Co.). Not to be hypercritical, however, it is provoking to the reviewer to find an error upon the first page of the introductory chapter of an otherwise admirable book. Speaking of the enrichment of the Church's hymnody "by the songs of those who caught their rhythm from the march of the crusading host," the author mentions Bernard of Cluny as having caught the spirit of the crusaders, and quotes:

"O happy band of pilgrims,  
If onward ye will tread  
With Jesus as your fellow  
To Jesus as your head!"

in connection with eight lines of John Mason Neale's paraphrase of Bernard's world-renowned poem. Now, as a matter of fact, the four lines above quoted are from a Greek hymn by S. Joseph the Hymnographer, written two centuries before the age of the Crusades. And it is well known to hymnologists that Neale's paraphrase is very far from reproducing the "dactylic hexameter verse, wherein each line consists of three parts and two of these parts rhyme with each other, while the lines themselves are in couplets of double rhymes," of Bernard's exquisite hymn. In his preface to his long poem, the monk of Cluny, so far from recognizing his rhythm as caught from the tramp of crusading hosts, avowed the belief that nothing but the special inspiration of God had enabled him to employ this difficult form of versification through a poem of three thousand lines. The brilliant author's choice of specimens of the treasures added to the Church's hymnody by the spirit of the Crusading age is unfortunate for the adornment of what is evidently a pet passage, in a most conspicuous part of his book. The volume is one of the series of "Ten Epochs of Church History," of which several have already received notice in these pages.

*The Conciergerie and other topics.*

In Mr. H. Schütz-Wilson's "History and Criticism" (Fisher Unwin) we have, not anything on the inter-relation of criticism and history, but a collection of essays, some historical and some critical. The Life of Wallenstein, the Second Part of "Faust," Calderon and Goethe, Goethe and Carlyle, Carlyle and Taine as historians of the French Revolution, the Conciergerie,—the subjects dovetail into each other, and (excepting Bianca Cappello) are so connected in a way that one may easily read the book with something of a feeling of continuity. The essays on

historical subjects are the best. The study of the Second Part of "Faust" admits frankly that Goethe is here involved and over-curious. Such being a very prevalent opinion, it is hardly worth writing on the point, unless one have something especial to say. In like manner it is commonly enough understood that Carlyle's "French Revolution" was not the most unprejudiced statement of absolute fact; that Taine had studied the sources more thoroughly. The critical essays, then, except that on Goethe and Carlyle, are rather commonplace. The historical essays, however, are more interesting. In the study of Bianca Capello, we think Mr. Schütz-Wilson has met his match: we get but a confused idea of his heroine; Italy in the sixteenth century is a confused matter at the very best. But the essay on Wallenstein is good, and will be read with interest, especially by those familiar with Schiller's conception. The first essay in the book, however, is the best as well as the longest, a detailed and careful study of the Conciergerie during the Terror. Here the author has a good subject, and a good deal of material not commonly known; and he produces a strong and effective piece of work, which is read with pleasure and not readily forgotten.

*Boswellian memories of General Grant.*

"Ulysses S. Grant: Conversations and Unpublished Letters" (Curts & Jennings) is a trim little volume, of Boswellian flavor, that repays reading. Its author, the Rev. M. J. Cramer, was an intimate friend of the General, saw much of him in a social and familiar way, and seems to have been unusually successful in judiciously "drawing out" the commonly taciturn soldier. Of the General's most interesting sayings—embodying his views on religion, on slavery, on the characters of such contemporaries as Lincoln, Seward, Stanton, Chase, Johnson, etc., reminiscences of his early life, of the war, of his trip abroad,—Dr. Cramer made careful memoranda. These jottings, together with a number of hitherto unprinted letters by the General, form a volume which those desiring an intimate view of the great soldier's personality cannot afford to neglect. The author, it may be added, was United States Minister to Denmark in 1878, and entertained General Grant at Copenhagen while the latter was on his famous globe-girdling tour.

*For the instruction of concert-goers.*

Mr. Henry Edward Krehbiel's "How to Listen to Music" (Scribner) is a book that we take unreserved pleasure in commending to concert-goers who are not technical musicians. There are, indeed, certain elements in the appreciation and enjoyment of music that are not to be got from this or any popular treatise of similar sort, but there are others—and more than one might casually suppose—to which such a book as this contributes, and which can do much to deepen the pleasure of listening to a musical composition by helping to produce that happy blend of intellectual and emotional satisfaction which

is the gift of music to those for whom music is really written. "It is not an exaggeration to say," writes Mr. Krehbiel, "that one might listen for a lifetime to the polite conversation of our drawing-rooms without hearing a symphony talked about in terms indicative of more than the most superficial knowledge of the outward form, that is, the dimensions and apparatus of such a composition." It is because of this curious ignorance of an art seemingly appreciated by the general public, that Mr. Krehbiel has prepared the little book before us; and he has done the work in so tactful and illuminating a fashion that the instinctive but untrained music-lover will find it helpful in a very high degree. A few of the subjects treated are the elements, the content, and the kinds of music, the make-up of the modern orchestra, the oratorio, opera, symphony, sonata, and concerto. An instructive feature of the book is the series of plates which show the chief orchestral instruments in position for playing, and, incidentally, the portraits of several well-known performers.

#### BRIEFER MENTION.

The Rev. Philip H. Wicksteed is the editor, and Miss Rose E. Selfe the translator, of a volume of "Selections from the First Nine Books of the 'Cronache Fiorentina' of Giovanni Villani" (Macmillan). The selection has been made with special reference to students of Dante, and marginal notes indicate the passages in the works of the poet that deal with matters mentioned by the chronicler. There is also a special "Index to Dante References," besides the general index to the "Chronicle." The work is carefully done, and will be found useful by students who do not read Italian.

"The Statesman's Year-Book" for 1897 (Macmillan), still issued under the editorship of Mr. J. Scott Keltie, is the thirty-fourth annual publication of that indispensable reference volume. It is more bulky than ever this year, made so in part by new matter in the text, and in part by a series of folding maps which exhibit, side by side, the contrasted political geography of the world in the two years 1837 and 1897 which now mark the limits of the reign of Queen Victoria. These maps are extremely interesting, especially those of Africa and of the Colonial possessions of European powers.

The new "Gadshill" edition of Dickens, of which the Messrs. Scribner are the American publishers, has been inaugurated with "Pickwick" in two volumes, and "Oliver Twist" in one. The form is a square crown octavo, and the number of volumes will extend to thirty-two. The special feature of this edition is provided by the introductions to the several works, which Mr. Andrew Lang has undertaken to write, and which are as vivacious as might be expected. A general essay on Dickens, also by Mr. Lang, will appear in one of the later volumes. The illustrations are reproductions of the old and familiar etchings of Cruikshank, Seymour, and Browne, as well as a series of other drawings by such men as Maelise, Landseer, and Marcus Stone. A good deal of matter hitherto unincorporated in any of the "complete" editions of Dickens is also promised by the publishers, who are altogether to be warmly congratulated upon their venture.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

The Spring meeting of the Illinois State Library Association will be held in Peoria, May 13. An interesting programme has been prepared, and a large attendance is expected.

Messrs. H. S. Stone & Co. are soon to publish "Maude," a story written by Christina Rossetti when a young girl. The story is said to be partly in verse and largely autobiographical in character.

Messrs. Copeland & Day have just published a new edition of the "Lyrics" of Father John B. Tabb. It is a pretty book and the contents are even prettier. Such simple, heartfelt, and exquisite song deserves a large audience.

The Caxton Club of Chicago, most of whose 117 members are book-collectors, has issued a stirring protest against the proposed restrictive tariff on books, which the club justly declares would be "a step backward and a disgrace to our civilization."

"The Romance of Isabel, Lady Burton," the life-story of the wife of the famous orientalist and explorer, is announced for immediate publication by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. The same firm will issue shortly a new volume by M. Maeterlinck entitled "The Treasure of the Humble."

The Dent-Macmillan Balzac now includes "La Femme de Trente Ans," translated by Miss Ellen Marriage. The Macmillan Co. also send us Peacock's "The Misfortunes of Elphin" and the poem "Rhododaphne," the two works in a single volume of the well-known library of standard English fiction.

An exhaustive "Encyclopædia of Sport," edited by the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, Mr. Hedley Peck, and Mr. F. G. Affalo, will be published in this country by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. The work will be issued in twenty monthly parts, and will contain numerous photogravure and other illustrations.

"Hazell's Annual" for the current year has made its appearance, and is imported by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons for the American market. Nansen, Röntgen, Armenia, Crete, Venezuela, and Li Hung Chang are a few of the new subjects treated, and the work is brought well up to date on all matters of recent interest.

Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co. will shortly begin, in conjunction with Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., of London, the publication of a history of the Royal Navy, commencing with the earliest times and coming down to 1898. It will be in five volumes, fully illustrated. Captain Alfred T. Mahan and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt are among the contributors.

About one hundred and fifty of the best drawings that have appeared in the well-known humorous weekly, "Life," during the last year are now published in a handsome quarto volume entitled "Life's Comedy" by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. Messrs. Gibson, Wenzell, Hyde, and Hy. Mayer are among the more prominent artists represented in the collection.

The handsome and inexpensive "Centenary" edition of Carlyle, imported by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, is making rapid progress. We note the receipt of five new volumes, three containing "The French Revolution," one containing "Heroes and Hero-Worship," and one giving the first section of "Cromwell." Occasional portraits add to the attractiveness of these volumes.

Professor B. L. Gildersleeve is to give a course of six



lectures on "The Language, Literature, and Life of Greece" before the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, during the week of May 10. The subjects are: "A Grammarian's Spectacles," "An Evening with Odysseus," "An Hour with Sappho," "A Talk with Aristophanes," "Poet and Potter," and "Hellas and Hesperia."

Mr. George P. Humphrey, of Rochester, N. Y., has begun the publication of a series of "American Colonial Tracts," to be issued monthly. The work is designed to offer in convenient form and at a reasonable price some of the more valuable pamphlets relating to the early history of America, which, although of much importance to the historical student, have hitherto been inaccessible to the general public.

Captain Mahan's "The Influence of Sea-Power on History" and Dr. Griffin's life of Commodore Perry have recently been translated into Japanese. The Rev. Mr. Allen, an American missionary in China, has written a twelve-volume history of the war between Japan and China, a work which required 90,000 characters for the printing, and which has been so successful as to become the prey of the Chinese pirate-publisher.

The first volume of the new illustrated edition of Francis Parkman's Histories will be published by Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co. this month. The edition is a limited one, and will be printed from entirely new type. It will be in twenty volumes, and will be illustrated with one hundred and twenty photogravure plates, consisting chiefly of authentic portraits and contemporary prints, with a number of original illustrations by noted artists.

Since the publication of the article on "The Preservation of Historical Material in the Middle West," in the last issue of THE DIAL, we have received from Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, Secretary of the Historical Society of Wisconsin, a timely pamphlet on the duty of public librarians in collecting for preservation the historical materials of their respective localities. The pamphlet truly says that no exact list can be made of such material, but suggests especially complete newspaper files, printed reports of all public bodies, catalogues and programmes of institutions, published addresses, local church literature, and programmes of local entertainments. Mr. Thwaites makes an urgent plea for the present generation becoming missionaries for the next in the collection of this valuable driftwood.

The first number of the new "Journal of Germanic Philology" contains several articles of a strictly linguistic nature, and also two of a more purely literary type. The journal is based on a firm foundation, and ought to meet with success at once. Professor G. E. Karsten of the University of Indiana is editor-in-chief, and his associates are Professor Georg Holz of Leipzig, who will look after the European interests (some sixty Germanists of Europe have promised contributions), Professor A. S. Cook of Yale for the English department, Professor H. S. White of Cornell for the department of German literature, and Mr. G. A. Hench of Michigan for the Germanic grammar. Financial support has been provided by the patronage of seven public-spirited gentlemen of Indianapolis, and the journal is published by Messrs. Ginn & Co. Only articles by specialists will be admitted, but the journal is intended for teachers of all grades and for students of Germanic, and through the medium of teachers in academies, colleges, and high schools, it ought to establish a close relation between pure and applied philology, between the study and the class-room. The term "Germanic philology" is accepted

in the broad sense laid down in Paul's *Grundriss*, and through the influence of the journal much of the narrow prejudice too often existing between the mere linguist and the student of *belles lettres* ought to diminish.

#### TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

May, 1897.

America, Early Man in. H. B. Bashore. *Lippincott*.  
 American History Rewritten. G. W. Julian. *Dial*.  
 Art in Public Schools. Mrs. Sarah Whitman. *Atlantic*.  
 Bank, Working of a. C. D. Lanier. *Scribner*.  
 Bird-Songs. Henry Oldys. *Lippincott*.  
 Booth, J. Wilkes, Capture of. R. S. Baker. *McClure*.  
 Bubonic Plague, The. V. C. Vaughan. *Popular Science*.  
 Chicago Orchestra, The. *Dial*.  
 Cleveland's Second Administration. Carl Shurz. *McClure*.  
 College English, Deterioration of. W. H. Johnson. *Dial*.  
 Congress, The Autocrat of. H. L. West. *Forum*.  
 Congressional Library, The New. *Cosmopolitan*.  
 Cotton Belt, Life in the. F. A. Doughty. *Lippincott*.  
 Crete. Demetrius Kalopothakes. *Century*.  
 Cuba To-Day, Condition of. Stephen Bonsal. *Rev. of Rev.*  
 Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences. F. Starr. *Pop. Sci.*  
 Diary, The Deathless. Agnes Repplier. *Atlantic*.  
 Education, Modern. D. C. Gilman. *Cosmopolitan*.  
 Educational Conditions and Problems. *Educational Review*.  
 English Country-House Life. G. W. Smalley. *Harper*.  
 Europe, The Ignominy of. Thomas Davidson. *Forum*.  
 Export Trade, Our. Charles R. Flint. *Forum*.  
 France as Field for American Students. S. Newcomb. *Forum*.  
 French Pioneers in America. Alva Fitzpatrick. *Lippincott*.  
 Geological Progress of Century. H. S. Williams. *Harper*.  
 Golf. H. J. Whigham. *Scribner*.  
 Greece, The Royal Family of. B. I. Wheeler. *Century*.  
 Harvard College in the Seventies. Robert Grant. *Scribner*.  
 Harvard, Undergraduate Life at. E. S. Martin. *Scribner*.  
 Hundred Years' Campaign, The. F. N. Thorpe. *Harper*.  
 Hanotiaux, Gabriel. Pierre de Coubertin. *Review of Reviews*.  
 Heroines and Hard Times. Eva A. Madden. *Lippincott*.  
 Highway Construction in Mass. C. L. Whittle. *Pop. Science*.  
 Industrial Combinations. G. T. Oliver. *Forum*.  
 Inheritance Tax, The Progressive. J. A. Roberts. *Forum*.  
 Iramo, A Trip to. Lafadio Hearn. *Atlantic*.  
 Kites, Experiments with. Hugh D. Wise. *Century*.  
 Kite-Flying, Scientific. J. B. Millet. *Century*.  
 Kites, Photographing from. W. A. Eddy. *Century*.  
 Korean Interviews. E. S. Morse. *Popular Science*.  
 Mexico, Withdrawal of French from. J. M. Schofield. *Century*.  
 Nansen's Heroic Journey. N. S. Shaler. *Atlantic*.  
 Nations of the Ancient East. J. H. Breasted. *Dial*.  
 New England Influences in French Canada. E. Farrer. *Forum*.  
 New England, Rural, Problems of. *Atlantic*.  
 News, The Collection of. T. B. Connery. *Cosmopolitan*.  
 New York, Beginnings of Liberty in. *Lippincott*.  
 Orchids, A Few Native. W. H. Gibson. *Harper*.  
 Personifications, Strange. M. Th. Flournoy. *Pop. Science*.  
 Poe, Was he a Plagiarist? Joel Benton. *Forum*.  
 Positivism and History of Philosophy. W. A. Hammond. *Dial*.  
 Prayer, Fallacies Concerning. J. M. Whiton. *Forum*.  
 Psychology, The New, Sources of. E. W. Scripture. *Pop. Sci.*  
 Riding, 'Cross Country. Caspar Whitney. *Harper*.  
 School and College, Secondary. C. W. Eliot. *Educational Rev.*  
 Science in the Schools. W. M. Davis. *Educational Review*.  
 Seeds, Latent Vitality of. M. C. de Candolle. *Pop. Science*.  
 Senate, Degeneration of the. C. R. Miller. *Forum*.  
 Shakespeare, Two Undescribed Portraits of. *Harper*.  
 Social Question, Phases of the. C. R. Henderson. *Dial*.  
 Socialism in France. Georges Clemenceau. *Forum*.  
 Suburban Country Place, A. Mrs. Van Rensselaer. *Century*.  
 Ten Brink's Last Volume. J. R. Hayes. *Dial*.  
 Tennessee and its Centennial. M. W. Handy. *Century*.  
 Travel, Recent Books of. H. M. Stanley. *Dial*.  
 West, the Arid, Utopias in. W. E. Smythe. *Atlantic*.  
 William II. of Germany. Paul Lindenbergh. *Forum*.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 60 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

- Landscape in Poetry from Homer to Tennyson. With many illustrative examples. By Francis T. Palgrave. 12mo, uncut, pp. 302. Macmillan Co. \$2.
- American Lands and Letters: The Mayflower to Rip-Van-Winkle. By Donald G. Mitchell. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 402. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.
- A History of Ancient Greek Literature. By Gilbert Murray, M.A. 12mo, pp. 420. "Literatures of the World." D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- Seventeenth Century Studies: A Contribution to the History of English Poetry. By Edmund Gosse. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 350. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
- How to Tell a Story, and Other Essays. By Mark Twain. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 233. "Harper's Contemporary Essayists." Harper & Bros. \$1.50.
- Selections from the Cronache Fiorentina of Villani. Trans. for the use of students of Dante and others by Rose E. Selfe; edited by Philip H. Wicksteed, M.A. 12mo, uncut, pp. 461. Macmillan Co. \$2.
- Bibliographies: A Magazine of Bibliography. Part XII., concluding the work; illus., 4to, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons.

## NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

- The Works of Charles Dickens, "Gadshill" edition. Edited by Andrew Lang. First vols.: The Pickwick Papers, 2 vols., and Oliver Twist, 1 vol. Each illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. Per vol., \$1.50.
- "Centenary" Edition of Carlyle's Works. New vols.: The French Revolution, 3 vols.; Heroes and Hero-Worship, 1 vol.; Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, Vol. I. Each with portraits, 8vo, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. Per vol., \$1.25.
- Prose Works of William Wordsworth. Edited by William Knight. In two vols., with portraits and engraved title-pages, 12mo, uncut. "Everley Series." Macmillan Co. \$3.
- "Outward Bound" Edition of Rudyard Kipling's Works. Vol. III., Soldiers Three and Military Tales, Part II. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 275. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.
- The Misfortunes of Elphin, and Rhododaphne. By Thomas Love Peacock; with Introduction by George Saintsbury; illus. by F. H. Townsend. 12mo, uncut, pp. 262. "Illustrated Standard Novels." Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- A Woman of Thirty (La Femme de Trente Ans). By H. de Balzac; trans. by Ellen Marriage; with Preface by George Saintsbury. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 375. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- The Temple Classics. Edited by Israel Gollancz, M.A. New vols.: Florio's Translation of the *Essays* of Montaigne, Vol. I.; and Sir Thomas Malory's *Morte Darthur*, Part Second. Each with frontispiece, 24mo, gilt top, uncut. Macmillan Co. Per vol., 50 cts.

## BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

- Philip and Alexander of Macedon: Two Essays in Biography. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 312. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.
- "Famous Scots" Series. New vols.: James Boswell, by W. Keith Leask; and Tobias Smollett, by Oliphant Smeaton. Each 16mo. Charles Scribner's Sons. Per vol., 75 cts.
- A Young Scholar's Letters: Being a Memoir of Byron Caldwell Smith. Edited by D. O. Kellogg. With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 370. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.
- Joseph II. By Rev. J. Franek Bright, D.D. 12mo, pp. 222. "Foreign Statesmen." Macmillan Co. 75 cts.

## POETRY.

- "For the Country." By Richard Watson Gilder. 16mo, uncut, pp. 69. Century Co. \$1.
- The Builders, and Other Poems. By Henry Van Dyke. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 87. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Lyrics. By John B. Tabb. 18mo, uncut, pp. 187. Copeland & Day. \$1.

## FICTION.

- Flames. By Robert Hichens. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 523. H. S. Stone & Co. \$1.50.
- The Landlord at Lion's Head. By W. D. Howells. Illus., 12mo, pp. 461. Harper & Bros. \$1.75.
- Prisoners of Conscience: A Story of Shetland. By Amelia E. Barr. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 240. Century Co. \$1.50.
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- The Day of his Youth. By Alice Brown. 12mo, pp. 143. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.
- The Master-Beggars. By L. Cope Cornford. Illus., 12mo, pp. 298. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.
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## REFERENCE.

- The Statesman's Year-Book: Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the World for the Year 1897. Edited by J. Scott Keltie, with the assistance of I. F. A. Kenwick, M.A. 12mo, pp. 1167. Macmillan Co. \$3 net.

Hazell's Annual for 1897: A Cyclopaedic Record of Men and Topics of the Day. Edited by W. Palmer, B.A. 12mo. pp. 680. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Public, Society, and School Libraries in the United States. With Library Statistics and Legislation of the Various States. 8vo. pp. 260. Published by the Bureau of Education. Paper.

#### ARCHITECTURE.

The Architecture of the Renaissance in Italy: A General View for the Use of Students and Others. By William J. Anderson. Illus. in colotype, etc., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 155. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.

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